The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,481—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1882.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday
L. GANGES	4195	750	W. B. Andrews	13th Oct.
[illegible]ALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	20th ,,
[illegible]EKIN	3900	600	A. Symons	27th ,,
[illegible]DONAH	3130	550	J. Orman	3rd Nov.
[illegible]KHARA	2932	500	H. Weighell	10th ,,
[illegible]AT	3142	530	A. W. Adamson	17th ,,

[illegible]ch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, [illegible]n the day of sailing.

[illegible]rs are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, [illegible]IBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDI[illegible]CE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every [illegible] Steamers marked L proceed direct to Lon[illegible]at Plymouth. By the others passengers [illegible] at Port Said.

[illegible]s are now issued at reduced rates as under: [illegible]THS—From date of departure to that of

[illegible]ndisi, [illegible]ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via London, both ways.
950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
[illegible]00	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
[illegible]0	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
[illegible]0	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

[illegible], STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, [illegible]OUND, ADELAIDE, MEL[illegible]YDNEY, CALLING AT

	Captains.	1882.
[illegible]	G. Lee	20th Oct.
[illegible]	H. Johnson	3rd Nov.
[illegible]	G. Perrins	17th ,,

[illegible]d :—	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
[illegible] Mel[illegible]vail[illegible]	600	375
T[illegible] for	150	75
To [illegible]o m[illegible]	210	105
To C[illegible]	350	165
To [illegible] (ava[illegible])	450	225
To Hon[illegible] three [illegible]	630	390
To Shan[illegible] (availa[illegible])	810	6[illegible]

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Colombo.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 27th September, 1882.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S UNITED COMPANIES
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class ..R 500	Including wines. With food.	I Class ..R 520	Including wines. With food.
II do..... 340		II do. 350	
III do..... 150		III do. 155	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

SINGAPORE, on Wednesday, 1st Nov., 1882.
CHINA, on Friday, 1st December, 1882.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

		Calais Route.		Brighton Route
From Genoa.	I Class	R 95	Brighton Route	R 10
,,	..II do.	do. .. 70	do.	.. 55
From Naples.	I do.	do. .. 115	do.	.. 130
,,	..II do.	do. .. 105	do.	.. 25

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

G. OLCESE,
Acting Agent,

Sassoon House, Elphinstone C[illegible].
Bombay, Sept. 1, 1882.

FRENCH LINE.
CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

THE new first-class steamer COLOMBO, 2,017 tons, 450 horse-power, will leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 6th November.

She has, in common with the other new steamers of this Company, splendid accommodation for passengers, being built specially with a view to their comfort, the cabins being roomy and containing two berths only.

These steamers make the run to Marseilles in 20 days.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500 including wines.

For further particulars apply to

Messrs. RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE *VIA* CANAL.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP	To sail.
VORWAERTS	F. Egger	2,394	450	8th Oct.
ORION	G. Mahorcich	3,500	550	8th Nov.
PANDORA (new)	G. Sturli	3,800	550	8th Dec.
BERENICE (new)	P. Crillovich	3,500	550	8th Jan.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices, as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP.	To sail
BERENICE (new)	P. Crillovich	3,500	550	2nd Nov.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 27, 1882.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1882.
MERTON HALL	J. Verrill	4,100	500	To follow
WERNETH HALL	O. Lloyd	4,000	500	do.
WISTOW HALL	T. Collin	2,700	400	do.

Special terms can be made for passengers leaving during June t November.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and other particulars as to Passage apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., and KING, KING and Co.

CARGO.

N.B.—Cargo is carried via Liverpool on favourable terms on through Bills of Lading to London, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Ghent, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dunkirk, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 23rd May, 1882.

S. S. INDIA has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

"MAGIC IS THE WORD."
SMELLS VANISH.
CURES
ALL AND EVERY KIND OF
SKIN DISEASE IN MAN OR ANIMALS,
MANGE,
BARSATI THRUSH,
DISEASED FROGS (IN HORSES),
FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.
NO STABLE SHOULD BE WITHOUT A SUPPLY OF
LITTLE'S SOLUBLE PHENYLE.
OF ALL AGENTS.

GEO. BAIRD & CO.,
4, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

TO BE HAD :

BOMBAY :—TREACHER & CO ; KEMP & CO. ; B. PHILLIPS & CO. ; THOMSON & TAYLOR ; BOLTON & CO. ; M. RENNARD ; JAMES PEARSE ; BARTON & CO. ; W. J. ESSAI ; D. FERNANDES & CO. ; and B. S. MADON & CO.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHANDA, 2,032 Tons, on THURSDAY, 12th October, 1882, at 4 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaulpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 11th October, 1882, at 4 p. m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on 15th October, 1882, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILIMANE AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. SIMLA, 1,615 tons, on SATURDAY, 14th October.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 7th October, 1882.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RUBBER LAWN-TENNIS BALLS.

	Cash per doz.
BEST UNCOVERED, 2 inch	Rs. 3 0
BEST UNCOVERED, 2¼ inch	,, 3 8
FLANNEL COVERED, Silk Sewn, Regulation size	,, 8 0
FLANNEL COVERED, Catgut Sewn, Regulation size	,, 8 0

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S
CONCENTRATED ESSENCE OF GINGER

IS prepared from the finest Jamaica Root. Recommended for the cure of Gout, Rheumatism, Spasms, Cramp, Flatulency, Hysterical and Nervous Complaints, and as a general restorative cordial.

Per bottle Re. 1-12 and Rs. 3.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FISHING TACKLE,
SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR INDIA.

BAITING NEEDLES.
CLEARING RINGS.
DISGORGERS.
FLIES, Artificial.
FLOATS, Cork and Quill.
GAFF HOOKS.
GIMP and GIMP TRACES.
GUT, Salmon and Trout.
GUT CASTING LINES, single, double, and treble.
GUT TRACES, single and double.
HOOKS, single and treble, loose, and on gut.
HOOKS on GIMP, single, double and treble.
LEAD SINKERS.
LINES, Plated Silk, Waterproof Silk, and Twisted silk and Hair.
PHANTOM MINNOWS and Artificial Fish.
REELS with secret checks.
RINGS and KEEPERS.
RODS, Fly, General, Salmon, and Trolling.
SHOT CUTTERS and Pliers.
SILK for binding and mounting.
SPOON BAITS.
SWIVELS, assorted.

Detailed Price Lists upon application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE SALE OF
TREACHER & CO.'S RENOWNED
BLENDED GLENLIVET WHISKY

CONTINUES monthly to increase, and the Custom House returns show that it is fully equal to those of any other half-dozen brands of SCOTCH WHISKY imported into the Bombay Market.

Cash price per dozen Rs. 22-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S
SPECIALITE COD-LIVER OIL

IS prepared from fresh livers and almost entirely free from taste or smell. This Oil is of a pale straw colour, and the only kind authorised by the Medical Council, and prescribed by the principal Physicians and Surgeons ; it is taken freely without nausea, or the other unpleasant symptoms which are produced by the brown-coloured oils. In pint bottles, capsuled and labelled with the Company's Trade-mark,

Per bottle Re. 1-2 ; per dozen Rs. 12.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LAYS OF THE LAW,
BEING
A SELECTION OF
LEADING CASES
FROM
THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS
DONE IN O VERSE AFTER THE MANNER OF VARIOUS OTHER GREAT POETS.
BY
W. E. H.

Copies can be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

Price, Re. 1-8-0. Postage, anna 1.

OFFICIAL MAP
OF THE DELTA,
LOWER EGYPT,

BASED on the ENGLISH and FRENCH ADMIRALTY SURVEYS and other authorities, and particularly on the Map of MAHMUD BEY, showing RAILWAY STATIONS, TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATIONS, &c.

MOUNTED ON CLOTH AND ROLLERS,
PRICE, Re. 1.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
,, ,, ,, Overland Summary,
,, ,, ,, Weekly Budget,
,, ,, ,, Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER and Co.'s Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a leading native FITTER, salary Rs. 60 per month, also a good native fitter, salary Rs. 45 per month.

Apply to AGENT, NERBUDDA COAL and IRON COMPANY, Limited, Gadarwara, C. P.

NOTICE.

THE CONSIGNEES of the CARGO of COALS per s. s. DEER HILL from Cardiff, shipped by Messrs. Hickie Bowman & Co., are requested to present their BILL of LADING for the Captain's signature at the office of CURSETJEE EDULJEE DUBASH, immediately.

NOTICE is hereby given that an OBSTRUCTION consisting of a portion of a VESSEL has been REMOVED from the bed of the Bombay Harbour near the Prince's Dock Channel ; and that if the owner or owners thereof NEGLECT to PAY the EXPENSES of removing the same within fourteen days of this date, the same will be SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION in accordance with the provisions of Chapter III, section 12, of 1875.

HENRY MORLAND,
Port Officer.

Port Office, Bombay, 9th October, 1882.

OWING to the DEATH of the PROPRIETOR of the ENGLISH HOTEL, the Executors and Trustees purpose to DISPOSE OF by Private Contract the GOOD-WILL, FURNITURE, &c., with or without lease hold interest.

It is widely known to be the oldest first class hotel furnished some 32 years ago, and is presently located in the coolest and most central part of the town, being in the midst of all the principal business places.

The intending buyers can apply to or communicate with for further information to the TRUSTEES AND EXECUTORS,

ENGLISH HOTEL.
Hornby Road.

NOTICE is hereby given that LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of the property and credits of GEORGE MANGHAN LYONS, late of Bombay in the East Indies, a Major in Her Majesty's 21st Bombay Native Infantry, deceased, who died on the 13th day October, 1878, has been granted to Mr. JOHN WILSON, one of the duly constituted Attorneys of EDMUND WILLOUGHBY LYONS, the lawful brother and administrator in England of the personal estate of the said deceased.

ALL PERSONS having claims against the estate of the said George Manghan Lyons are required to send in particulars thereof in writing to the undersigned administrator at his office in FORBES-STREET within the Fort of Bombay, within one month from the date hereof, at the expiry of which period the administrator will remit the assets in his hands to the administrator of the said deceased in England without regard to any claims, of which he shall not then have had notice. ALL PERSONS indebted to the estate of the said deceased, or having property in their hands belonging to the estate, are hereby required forthwith to pay such debts and hand over such property to the said administrator.—Dated this 9th day of October, 1882.

JOHN WILSON,
Administrator.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at the Company's offices, Elphinstone-circle, up to 1 p.m. (gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 6th December next, TENDERS for the PURCHASE of any quantity of the following material :—

1,000 superior quality iron wagon axles, weighing about 162 tons.

4,000 best Bessemer steel axles, weighing about 650 tons.

30,000 pieces of superior quality iron tyres, weighing about 817 tons.

And 160 new wagon tyres, 3ft. 9in. outside dia., best iron, weighing about 21 tons

The axles and pieces of tyres are lying at the Loco Depôt, Parel,

And the new tyres at Byculla, where they may be seen on application.

Offers must specify the quantity required of each and the rate per ton weighed over at Wari Bunder.

Delivery will be made by the company into barges to be provided and placed by the purchaser alongside the bunder or wharf.

The Tenders must specify the time within which delivery will be taken of the whole quantity offered for ; and the person whose tender is accepted will be required to pay to the company the price of each lot, before delivery, from time to time ; but the whole quantity must be paid for within the time specified as above in the tender.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

ALFRED KING,
Store Keeper.

Store Keeper's office, Byculla, 9th October, 1882.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS and VERBAL OFFERS will be received at noon on 26th October next, at the Executive Commissariat Offices noted below, for CONTRACTS as specified for 1883-84, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the tenderers as may attend :—

Bombay.........
Poona...........
Mhow............ } ICE under Schedule No. 18.
Nusseerabad ....
Karachi.........

Poona........... } HIRED CARTS with BULLOCKS,
Karachi .... } &c., under Schedule No. 21.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules, with further particulars, can be had on application at the above offices.

No tender will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest-money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the contract.

No earnest-money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan Papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the contract.

The successful bidder will have to lodge a deposit of 10 per cent. on the amount of the bid for the due fulfillment of his contract, which deposit will be forfeited to Government in the event of any delay, evasion, or breach on his part to carry on or perform the terms of the contract.

In the event of earnest-money being deposited in the Treasury and a tender not being submitted, the earnest-money will be forfeited to Government.

G. C. DOBBS, Captain,
For Commissary General.

Commissary General's Office, Bombay, Oct. 3, 1882.

COMMISSARIAT.

SUPPLY of CATTLE and SHEEP for SLAUGHTER under Schedules Nos. 10 and 10-A, BEEF and MUTTON under Schedules Nos. 14 and 14-A, to the Commissariat Department at Poona, for one and two years, commencing from 1st April, 1883.

Tenders will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officers at Poona and Bombay on 15th November next at noon, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the tenderers as may attend.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules, with further particulars, can be had on application at Bombay and Poona Commissariat Offices.

No Tender will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest-money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the contract.

No earnest-money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan Papers to the extent of 10 per cent. on the estimated value of the contract.

In the event of earnest-money being deposited in the Treasury and a tender not being submitted, the earnest-money will be forfeited to Government.

G. C. DOBBS, Captain,
For Commissary General.

Commissary General's Office, Bombay, Oct. 2, 1882.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN
NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS
FOR 1883.

MESSRS. COOPER & Co. beg to remind their Constituents that SUBSCRIPTIONS for the ENSUING YEAR should be RENEWED by the end of November, 1882, so that the Renewal Order may reach England in time to prevent any break in the supplies.

COOPER and Co. will be happy to register Orders and forward free by Post their handsomely got-up CALENDAR and DIRECTORY for 1883, which is shortly expected. It has been expressly designed to order, by Messrs. EYRE and SPOTTISWOODE, Printers to Her Majesty, and containing their revised and enlarged list of English and Foreign Newspapers and Periodicals.

Residents in Poona will oblige by ordering their supplies through our Branch there.

COOPER & COMPANY,
BOOK-SELLERS AND NEWSAGENTS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
BOMBAY :
MEADOW STREET, FORT.
POONA :
EAST STREET.

TO BE LET, from 1st November, the well-known "SEA VIEW" on Bandora Hill, partly furnished, at present occupied by T. Bashford, Esquire. Apply to E. W. FLOWER, House Agent. 4, Hummum-street.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba, at present occupied by C. A. Paterson, Esq. Apply to E. W. FLOWER, House Agent. 4, Hummum-street.

TO BE LET, "SCOTT'S BUNGALOW" at Matheran. Apply to E. W. FLOWER, House Agent. 4, Hummum-street.

TO BE LET, ROOMS at Grants Buildings. Stabling free. Apply to E. W. FLOWER, House Agent. 4, Hummum-street.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S
"LAVENDER WATER"

IS an exquisite perfume, prepared with the purest English Lavender, combined with other pleasing ingredients, and free from the sickly odour of most ordinary perfumes.

Price Rs. 2 and 3-8 per bottle.

"FRAGRANT DENTALINE"

is a delicately flavoured mouth-wash, has the effect of hardening the gum, cleansing the teeth, and preventing tartar.

Price per bottle Re. 1-8.

"LIME-JUICE AND GLYCERINE"

effectually cleanses the skin of the head, promotes the growth of the hair, causing it to be soft and glossy.

Price per bottle As. 14 and Re. 1-8.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS,
5, Rampart-row, Bombay.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S
BURGUNDIES AND SAUTERNES.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

CASH. Per doz. Quarts. Rs. as.				CASH. Per doz. Pints. Rs. as.
17 0	...Still	... BURGUNDY ...	...Chablis...	9 8
	A favourite White Dinner Wine			
18 0	...Still	... BURGUNDY ...	...Beaune...	10 0
	A fine red full-bodied Wine.			
23 0	...Still	... BURGUNDY ...	Macon ...	12 8
	Distinguished for flavour and aroma.			
21 0	...Still	... BURGUNDY ...	Pommard...	11 8
	This Wine is of fine character and in excellent condition.			
30 0	...Still	... BURGUNDY ...	Chambertin.	16 8
	This is an exquisite Wine possessed of every charm for which the finest Burgundies are famous.			
17 0	...Fine	... SAUTERNE ...	...Barsac ...	9 8
	A good light refreshing Wine.			
21 0	...Superior	... SAUTERNE	...from the Bordeaux District.	12 0
	Fine mellow flavour with good aroma.			
30 0	...Haut	... SAUTERNE ...	Very rich and fine ...	16 8
	Old in bottle, renowned for its aroma and fine body.			

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WALKING-STICKS & UMBRELLAS,

IN HAZEL, WHITETHORN, BLACKTHORN, ORANGE, FURZE, RATTAN, ASH, PIMENTO, &c., &c.

A VERY large choice of Handles of the most fashionable description to select from.

ASQUITH & LORD,
BOMBAY.

WHISKEY! WHISKEY!

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of fine old Campbelton and Glen Islay ranks amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow, and soft spirit, genuine, and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKEY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from the distillers, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen Rs. 23 ; per bottle Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
5, RAMPART-ROW,
BOMBAY.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, CHAINMAKERS, &c.,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

WE continue to receive regular weekly shipments of our well-known

CHEAP SILVER LEVER WATCHES.

It is now about 16 years since we introduced these Watches in this country. During this time their quality has been unceasingly improved by our manufactory year for year, so that they are now unquestionably by far superior to Watches generally sold in India at considerably higher rates.

These watches are always in stock :—

In open-faced silver cases	Rs. 25
Do. hunting ,,	,, 26*
Do. half-hunting ,,	,, 27*

The Watches marked * are also in stock in extra heavy sterling silver cases and of superior finish, at Rs. 35.

GUARANTEE ONE YEAR—POSTAGE FREE.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.
(INCLUDES THE R. S. R., THE H. S. R. AND THE S. N. S. RAILWAYS.)

NOTICE.

ON and from SUNDAY, the 15th October, 1882, the TIMES of the PASSENGER TRAINS between AJMERE and KHANDWA and of the LOCAL TRAINS between UJJAIN and KHANDWA will be ALTERED slightly. From that date the trains will run as follows :—

	Stations.	Up Trains. Passengers.	Up Trains. Mixed.	Up Trains. Local.	Passengers Fares. From Ajmere. 1st class. R.A.P	2nd class. R.A.P	3rd class by mail. R.P.A	3rd class by mixd. R.A.P	Luggage pr. md. R.A.P		Stations.	Down Trains. Passengers.	Down Trains. Mixed.	Down Trains. Local.
Rajputana-Malwa Railway. Holkar & Sindhia-Neemuch Ry.	Ajmere .... d.	8-50	19-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rajputana-Malwa Railway. Holkar & Sindhia-Neemuch Ry.	Khandwa G.I.P. a.	10-2	16-55	..
	Neemuch .... d.	21-35	8-10	...	14-0-0	7-0-0	...	1-9-0	1-3-0		,, R.M.R. d.	10-30	17-35	1-58
	Rutlam .... d.	4-20	16-0	...	22-0-0	11-0-0	...	2-6-0	1-13-0		Mhow .... a.	15-30	0-32	9-53
	Ujjain .... d.	3-30	17-30	14-20	25-0-0	14-0-0	...	3-2-0	2-5-0		.... d.	15-55	0-58	10-28
	Indore .... a.	10-15	22-57	15-1	29-0-0	14-0-0	...	3-4-0	2-6-0		Indore .... a.	16-37	1-50	11-24
	.... d.	10-30	23-19	15-36							.... d.	16-53	2-15	11-52
	Mhow .... a.	11-12	0-12	15-32	30-1-0	14-9-9	...	3-6-3	2-8-0		Ujjain.............. a.	20-10	5-55	15-25
	.... d.	11-40	0-42	17-6							Rutlam .... d.	23-0	9-48	..
	Khandwa R.M.R. a.	16-30	8-20	0-30	37-2-0	18-0-0	...	4-2-3	3-1-0		Neemuch .... d.	5-50	18-48	...
	,, G.I.P.R. d.	17-15	10-32	..	...	...	...	...	...		Ajmere .... a.	18-10	7-10	...

By order,
J. O'CALLAGHAN,
Traffic Superintendent.

Ajmere, dated 3rd October, 1882.

DUNNETT & CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS.

GENT'S LIGHT "BALMORAL" BOOTS, FOR WALKING, HIGHLY FINISHED ...	Rs. 16 0 per pair.
,, ,, ,, ,, WITH GLOVE KID UPPERS, CALF FRONTS AND CAPS...	,, 16 0 ,,
,, ,, ,, ,, WITH CLOTH TOPS AND PATENT FACINGS, VERY STYLISH ... Rs. 16-8 and	,, 17 8 ,,
GENT'S SHOOTING BOOTS IN CALF OR GRAINED LEATHER, STOUT SOLE AND WATERPROOF TONGUE... ... Rs. 16 and	,, 20 0 ,,
GENT'S OXFORD SHOES IN CALF, LOW-CUT, COOL AND LIGHT ...	,, 12 0 ,,
,, ,, ,, STOUT PROJECTING SOLES, FOR WALKING.	,, 12 0 ,,
,, ,, ,, PATENT LEATHER LONDON-MADE ...	,, 13 8
,, ,, ,, CALF ...	,, 10 0 ,,
,, ,, ,, "OUR OWN MAKE," PATENT LEATHER, STRONG AND DURABLE ... Rs. 12 and	,, 13 8 ,,

DUNNETT AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KARACHI HARBOUR BOARD DEBENTURE LOAN.

UNDER the sanction of the Government of India, given in their Letter No. 635 dated 24th May 1880, and conveyed in Bombay Government Resolution No. 1942, dated 5th June, the Karachi Harbour Board hereby invite TENDERS for HARBOUR BOARD DEBENTURES to the extent of (71,000) seventy-one thousand Rupees, being part of an authorized loan of 3 lakhs, of which Rupees 2,29,000 have already been taken up.

Debentures (in the form attached) will be issued for sums of Rupees 500, or multiples of Rupees 500, as may be required, and will bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum payable half yearly.

The loan will be repayable in sixteen half yearly instalments of equal amount, the first instalment being payable on the 1st October, 1884.

Two per cent of the amount tendered to be paid on application and to be retained, if an allotment be made, in part payment of the final instalment : the deposit will be returned if no allotment be made.

Instalments to be paid as follows :

Rupees 166-10-8 on each Rupees 500 tendered on the 1st December, 1882.

Rupees 166-10-8 on each Rupees 500 tendered on the 1st January, 1883.

Rupees 166-10-8 on each Rupess 500 tendered on the 1st February, 1883.

Interest will be calculated on each instalment from the date of payment of such instalment, and interest will be charged at the rate of nine per cent. per annum upon any instalment or portion thereof not paid within three days of the date on which it is due.

If any instalment is not paid in full within two months after it becomes due, all previous payments will be forfeited and the allotment cancelled.

Tenders in the form attached will be received by the President, Karachi Harbour Board, up to noon on TUESDAY, the 17th October, 1882, and will be opened in the presence of the members of the Board.

Forms of Tender can be obtained on application from the Master Attendant, Karachi.

C. F. BOULTON, Colonel,
President, Karachi Harbour Board.

Harbour Board Office, Karachi 29th September, 1882.

KARACHI HARBOUR BOARD DEBENTURE LOAN.
FORM OF TENDER.

I ——— hereby tender for Rs. ——— of Karachi Harbour Board Debentures, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions advertised (as on other side) at the rate of Rs. ——— Annas ——— for every hundred rupees allotted to me.

I enclose Rupees ——— and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Board at the Bank of Bombay in Karachi the first instalment on or before FRIDAY, the 1st December, 1882, and the second instalment on or before MONDAY, the 1st January, 1883, and the last instalment on or before THURSDAY, the 1st February, 1883.

I require the amount in ——— Debentures of Rupees ——— each.

Signature ———
Address ———
Date ———

FORM OF DEBENTURE.
TRANSFERABLE BY ENDORSEMENT.

Exempted from stamp duty under Government of India Notification No. ——— dated ——— 188 .

No. ———

THE KARACHI HARBOUR BOARD.

Mortgage Debenture for Rupees ———

The Karachi Harbour Board constituted under Bombay Government Notifications No. 1274, dated 10th March, 1880, and No. 1900, dated 13th April, 1880, having received the sanction of the Government of India by their Letter No. 635, dated 24th May, 1880, conveyed in Bombay Resolution No. 1942 dated 5th June, 1880, under the provisions of the Local Authorities Loan Act XI of 1879, to borrow the sum of (3) three lakhs of Rupees for the purpose of erecting a Ship Pier at Keamari, doth hereby, in consideration of the value of Rupees ——— paid to the said Karachi Harbour Board by ——— of ——— covenant with the said ——— his executors, administrators, and assigns to pay him or them or order the said principal sum of Rupees ——— by sixteen equal half-yearly instalments ; the first of such instalments to be paid on the 1st October, 1884, and thereafter on the first day of April and the first day of October in each succeeding year ; and also to pay to him or them or to his or their order interest from the 1st day of October, 1883, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum by half-yearly payments on the 1st day of April and the 1st day of October in each succeeding year, on the said principal sum of Rs. ——— or on such portion thereof as shall then remain unpaid, the last payment of such interest to be made conjointly with the last instalment of principal on the 1st day of April, 1892. And the said instalments of interest and principal shall be payable on presentation of the Coupons hereunto attached, as they fall due, at the Bank of Bombay, Karachi, and the Karachi Harbour Board hereby declares that the said principal sum of Rupees 71,000 is part of a sum not exceeding three lakhs of Rupees, of which Rupees 2,29,000 have already been received on Loan, and the said Karachi Harbour Board under the sanction hereinbefore mentioned doth hereby charge the wharfage fees, which the Karachi Harbour Board is authorized to levy, with the payment of the said principal sum and interest hereby covenanted to be paid, to the intent that this security and the other securities for the aforesaid sum of Rupees three lakhs may rank equally and rateably as a first charge upon the said wharfage fees.

Given under our hand at Karachi this ——— of ——— 188 .

President and two Members.

FORM OF COUPON.
Karachi Harbour Board Debenture No. ———
Rupees ———
Coupon No. ———
Pay to bearer on or after ——— the sum of Rupees ——— being interest on Rs. ——— from ——— at 5 per cent. Rs. ———

President and two members.
To the Bank of Bombay, Karachi.

FORM OF COUPON.
Karachi Harbour Board Debenture No. ———
Rupees ———
Coupon No. ———
Pay to bearer on or after ——— the sum of Rupees ——— being interest on Rs. ——— from ——— at 5 per cent. Rs. ———
First instalment 1-16 of principal ....Rs. ———
Total ..Rs. ———

President and two members.
To the Bank of Bombay, Karachi.

THE ALBERT PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered office of the company, No. 2, Nesbit-lane, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of October, 1882, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and accounts for the period ending 30th June, 1882.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGHEER HORMUSJEE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 9th October, 1882.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from 12th to 18th instant, both days inclusive.

GENUINE DALMATIAN
INSECT DESTROYING POWDER.

THIS new preparation is sovereign and effective in destroying Bugs, Fleas in Dogs, Flies, Beetles, Ants, and all other insects. It is superior to any other preparation sold as "Insect Destroying Powder."

Per tin Annas 8 and Re. 1.

☞ Can also be had of Messrs. Cooper & Co., Booksellers, Stationers, &c., of East-street, Poona.

B. S. MADON & Co.,
12, MEADOW-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MADON'S NEVER-FAILING
PULMONIC BALM

HAS already gained a repute for its curative properties for Cough, Cold, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness of Sound, and other varieties of Chest and Lung affections. It is composed of simply vegetable drugs, and may be given to children and delicate persons without the least fear.

"I am thankful to say that after using a few doses of your medicine (Pulmonic-Balm) the child was much better, and is now in a fair way of recovery."

"She has found it most efficacious . . Invaluable remedy for all who suffer from coughs or affections of the lungs."

"At last I gave your medicine (Pulmonic Balm) and now he is better. There is much of cold here in these days, but fortunately he has no such attacks."

Per bottle Re. 1 and annas 8.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
6, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

G'S LINIMENT,

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY for the speedy cure of MANGE and other SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle.

Price Re. 1-8 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON & TAYLO[illegible]
MANUFACTURING CHE[illegible]
RAMPART-ROW, BOMB[illegible]

SMOKING
TOBACCOS

THOMSON a[illegible]
just received a [illegible]
T[illegible]

Golden Leaf Bird's[illegible]
Cut Golden Bloc[illegible]
Do. d[illegible]
Choice T[illegible]
Do. [illegible]

May be had at thi[illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN

PREPARED under a new process from the flesh and bones of the Domestic Fowls, highly nutritious and sustaining, and an essential article for Invalids suffering from weakness and exhaustion.

Please ask for Madon's Extract of Chicken only.

Per pot, Re. 1-8.

B. S. MADON & CO.

PARISIAN
HAIR-DOUCHE,

A NOURISHING and STRENGTHENING TONIC for the HAIR, a valuable article for the toilet, strengthens the hair, promotes its growth, and keeps it free from scurf and dandriff, imparting a cooling sensation to the head.

Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

☞ Can also be had of Messrs. COOPER and Co., Book-sellers, Stationers, &c., of East-street, Poona.

B. S. MADON & Co.,
CHEMISTS, &c.,
6, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office

---

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

OUR SEWING-MACHINES stand preeminent. They are acknowledged by all to be the best in style, elegance, workmanship, material and finish. Send for Price List.—H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay.

PONY and CART FOR SALE. Pony C.B. 13'3, good trotter, trial given. Complete, Rs. 420. "A," care of *Bombay Gazette.*

FOR SALE, at the godowns of the undersigned, Nicolson's old SCOTCH WHISKY, at Rs. 15 per doz. bottles.—FINLAY MUIR & Co.

WANTED, for the Fort branch of the Bombay Cash Bazaar, THREE YOUNG LADIES. Must be quick at sales. Apply by letter only. MANAGER, BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR, Crawford Market, Bombay.

B. PHILLIPS & CO.'S MILK of ROSES allays irritation, softens and whitens the skin. To be had only at 17, Church Gate Str. Per bottle Re. 1. English chemist at the head of Dispensing Department.

LOST, SHARE CERTIFICATE of Maneckjee Petit Manufacturing Co. of No. 116 of Rs. 500 paid up. Application has been made for a duplicate certificate. Public are warned not to deal any way with the said lost Certificate. COVERBAI, daughter of Bomajee Dadabhoy.

WANTED, SITUATION for a thoroughly experienced BAND MASTER. Has had the management of a Reed and String Band for six years. Excellent testimonials. Salary Rs. 200. Apply BAND PRESIDENT, Marine Battalion, Bombay.

THE CHAMPION CUE, as used by Roberts, Cooke and all the best players, can only be had from JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay.

NEW GOODS ARRIVED at Noor Mahomed and Co.,34, Meadow-street. Fancy Tweeds, Angolas, Homespun, Scotch Tweeds, Bathing Drawers, Blankets, Towels, &c.

ART POTTERY, suited for PRESENTS. Address to the CLERK, Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Esplanade, Bombay.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, ON THE CHURCH PLATEAU, IS NOW OPEN.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1882. Price, Rs. 5 ; with postage Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, engines, workshop tools, and miscellaneous machinery with the latest improvements in stock. Machine Depôt, 43, Baboola Tank-road, by P. D. FRAMJEE.

ONE second-hand S. B. Express Sporti[illegible] Henry-Martini RIFLE in leather [illegible] Regulation bore, cost £20, price Rs. [illegible] CURRANEE & Co., Elphinstone-[illegible]

THE ORIENTAL LI[illegible] to a CIVILIAN or NA[illegible] a Whole Term assurance, w[illegible] a monthly payment of Rs. [illegible]

MAHABLESHWA[illegible]—Comfortable PHÆ[illegible] had from FRAMJEE ARD[illegible] Lines, Poona, at a very mo[illegible]

TRICHINOPOLY [illegible] expressly prepared f[illegible] Pronounced by connoisseurs [illegible] the Presidency.—BARTON[illegible]

JUST RECEIVED a[illegible] well-known brand of A[illegible] Messrs. PACKHAM and Co. [illegible] cited. Eduljee B. Lackdawall[illegible] and Pydhoni, No. 22. Price—[illegible] Rs. 3½ per doz.; Sparkling Lime[illegible] and specialite Seltzer Water at [illegible]

FOR SALE, A COLLEC[illegible]LATIVE ACTS, comprising [illegible] Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms A[illegible] The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, T[illegible] Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger [illegible] Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels A[illegible] Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6 at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, [illegible] street, HOT JOINTS at 1 p.m. T[illegible] each. Fresh bill of fare daily. Ices, W[illegible]

NOTIC[illegible]

SALVAT[illegible]

HINDEE TH[illegible] Falkland [illegible] ING at 5 p.m. SALVATION [illegible] da[illegible]

Head-[illegible]

THE [illegible]

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 9.

SATURDAY'S London telegrams, to hand this morning, quote an advance of ⅛ in Consols, which now stand at 100⅞, but there is no other change to notice in stock.

The General Produce markets are all without movement; and Cotton in Liverpool, although closing firm in tone with 10,000 bales sales, including 1,500 Surats, shows no change in price. In New York ready Cotton is unaltered, but March shipment has receded from 11·24 to 11·13 cents. The receipts at the ports are—

	1882.	1881.	1880.
Saturday's receipts	21,000	34,000	31,000
Since 1st Sept.	495,000	625,000	720,000

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following movements :—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec. Rs.	2,84,665
Public Deposits at Branches	Inc. „	15,111
Other Deposits	Dec. „	17,22,256
Govt. and other authorized Securities	Dec. „	1,72,267
Loans	Dec. „	94,585
Bills Discounted	Dec. „	48,881
Cash with Correspondents	Inc. „	2,10,090
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec. „	20,82,315

Notwithstanding this reduction in the Cash Balance, the money market is in no degree firmer, and the general idea is that we shall see the present decline made up again at an early date. In any case the supply of money is a long way ahead of current wants, and it will take a serious decrease in the strength of the Bank of Bombay to affect the outside markets.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened at about Saturday's closing rates, and for a time it almost seemed as if we should be a trifle firmer. After receipt of Calcutta telegrams, however, an easier tendency became apparent, and rates at the close are quite 1-16d. down from the highest point for private bills, although unaltered for Bank paper. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 7 27-32d. per rupee
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 7 25-32d. „
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 8 1-32 to 1-16 „
Credits,	3 „ „	1s. 8 5-32 to 3-16 „
Francs,	3 „ „	2·13½ „

On Calcutta there is no change.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been somewhat better for Fours, and business has been done at Rs. 99⅜ to a small extent, but Fours-and-a-half must still be quoted at Rs. 106½ nominal.

SHARES.—The market has been very steady but not active, and for nearly all kinds of shares values are unchanged. Both Press and Spinning and Weaving Companies have been firm, and where business has been done values have gone the turn in favour of sellers.

COTTON has been almost a blank to-day so far as export business is concerned. Rather than sell their present holdings of inferior quality at what they would bring, dealers are shipping to Liverpool at present low rates of freight—a business which they are not likely to find remunerative in the long run.

SEEDS.—Linseed is being dealt in at the previous level of Rs. 5-9 to Rs. 5-10, but for Rapeseed as high as Rs. 7 per cwt. has been paid for Guzerat by people who must ship.

WHEAT is steady at Rs. 32 for No. 1 White, and Rs. 25 per candy for Hard Red Khata.

FREIGHTS show no sign of improvement as yet. The Inflexible is reported to have been put on for Liverpool at 20s., and the Deerhill has been booked part cargo for Antwerp at 25s.

PIECE-GOODS remain steady at unchanged prices.

COALS are firm, with no sellers at current quotations.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	all	7p. ct.	772½
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	all	5 do.	870
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4 do.	675 nl
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	152
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Port Ca[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

PRESS CO[illegible]

Akbar Cotton	150	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Akola Press Co	85	500	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	[illegible]	[illegible]50
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 70	1,280
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	40	490
Bellary	625	1,000	1 000	30 p.s.	625
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	600	500	all	Rs. 75	547½xd
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1,400	250	all	10	111
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	60	1,200
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	500	300	all	30	185
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	120	1,325
Fort Press Co	150	325	5,500	350 p.s.	2,575
French Press Co	300	500	all	75 p.s.	550
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	525xd
Mofussil Co	3,125	408	400	Rs. 30	392½
New Indian Press	2,400	225	125	Rs. 30	220
Prince of W. Press	500	.....	500	100	480xd
[illegible] & Punjaub Cot[illegible]	100	1,000	750	Rs. 80	1,325
[illegible]	380	[illegible]00	500	25	500
[illegible]	450	[illegible]00		60	630xd

[illegible]VING COMPANIES.

[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000	500	90	1,425
[illegible]	[illegible]	400	400	50	240
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	100	Rs. 10	144
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	70	..	105
[illegible]	[illegible]	500	500	22½p.s	550xd
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000	..	Rs. 30	760
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	100	...	45
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	915
[illegible]	[illegible]	500	500	Rs. 30	675xd
[illegible]	[illegible]	50	1,000	Rs. 40	845
[illegible]	[illegible]	2,000	all	nil	530
[illegible]	[illegible]	500	all	Rs. 25	725xd
[illegible]	[illegible]	500	400	20	555
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,025xd
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,025xd.
[illegible]	[illegible]00	500	200	..	200
[illegible]	[illegible]00	500	500	50	690
[illegible]	[illegible],000	1,000	1,030	Rs. 50	1,055
[illegible]	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	985
[illegible]	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	950
[illegible]	350	1,000	1,000	150p.s.	2,300
[illegible]	650	1,000	500	Rs. 35	910xd
[illegible]	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 60	1,335
[illegible] Spinning Co.	5,000	250	250	12 p. s.	232½
[illegible]oculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,300
[illegible]inning	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	810xd
[illegible]astern	1,400	1,000	1,000	40 p. s.	920
[illegible]	4,000	625	625	Rs. 25	695
[illegible]ales [illegible]ny	1,500	500	500	35	302½
[illegible]	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,375xd
[illegible]	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,330
[illegible]	750	[illegible],000	1,000	Rs. 50	950
[illegible]	500	500	Rs. 30	Rs. 20	600
[illegible]	550	1,000	1,000	Rs.30	760
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,00[illegible]	1,00[illegible]	Rs. 45	915

[illegible]PANIES.

[illegible]	218-3-0	5 p. ct	325
[illegible]	[illegible]0-14-6	do	26
[illegible]	[illegible]5-7-3	do	72
[illegible]	[illegible]3-1	do	32
[illegible]	[illegible]	do	1,040
[illegible]	[illegible]	do	325
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	505
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	131
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	119
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE barque Franck Stafford, 1,169 tons, Captain J. T. Smith, will sail to-day for Calcutta with a cargo of salt.

THE steamship Pearl, 366 tons, W. Candler, sailed yesterday for Veraval and Cutch with a general cargo and 103 deck passengers.

THE steamer Deer Hill, 1,118 tons, Captain E. W. Crisp, which arrived in harbour on the 8th instant from Cardiff (1st Sept.), brought a cargo of 1,629 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE steamer Teutonia, 1,490 tons, Captain D. Simpson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Middlesbro (5th Sept.), with a cargo of railway sleepers. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain T. Johnston, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee, via Cutch, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs. Steel and child, Mr. Pestonjee Dadabhoy, two European soldiers and 25 deck passengers.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Macleod, 1,489 tons, Captain A. Campbell, which arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from London (6th Sept.), brought the follwing passengers :—Surg. Major and Mrs. Palenkinsop, Mrs. Eliz Ezechiel and four children, Mrs. Flora Wilkinson, and Col. J. Wallace. She brought the following cargo :—111 bales twist, 26 packages piecegoods, 8 packages sewing machines, 3 packages lamps, 25 packages medecine, 5 packages butter, 63 packages cheese, 66 packages provision, 20 packages sherry, 20 packages portwine, 10 packages brandy, 30 packages claret, 10 packages rum, 51 packages cologne, 42,532 bars, 4,477 bundles iron, 50 cases iron, 6 packages toys, 17 packages paper hangings, 92 packages papers, 12 packages sundries, 110 packages spirit, 712 packages colour and paint, 7 packages perfumery, 11 packages corks, 192 packages beer, 25 packages lithographic stones, 33 packages ink, 167 paskages coal tar, 20 packages cement, 8 packages leather, 15 packages glassware, 50 packages quick-silver, 22 packages marbles, 14 packages eathenware, 5 packages screens, 11 packages blacking, 300 packages copper, 50 packages brass, 13 packages varnish, 36 packages copper bolts, 5 packages tallow, 6 packages soaps, 100 packages candles, 2 packages globes, 5 packages sarsaparilla, 2 packages boots, 13 packages crucibles, 391 packages matches, 50 packages chimney, 27 packages lead, 116 packages nails, 14 packges confectionery, 372 packages oil, 6 packages clocks, 11 packges locks, 160 packges stores, 42 packages glass, 152 packages empty bottles, 759 packages bleaching powder, 76 packages coal pitch, 15 packages hams, 50 packages turpentine, 16 packages tobacco, 15 packages hardware, 4 packages stationery, 40 packages soda bottles, 2,444 plates spelter and few packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay Muir and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commander.	From
9	Teutonia (s)	Simpson	Middlesbro, Sept. 5.
	Hermes (s)	Taylor	Cardiff, Sept. 9.
	Pachumba (s)	Johnston	Kurrachee, Oct. 6.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.	Vessels	Commander.	Destination.
9	Pearl (s)	Candler	Veraval and Cutch.

The following vessel obtained her port-clearance yesterday :—
Barque Frank Stafford, Smith, for Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Egbert, for Hull.
Steamer Inflexible, for Liverpool.
Steamer Punjaub, for the Persian Gulf, &c.
Steamer Byculla, for Rangoon.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
5	Congo (s)	Williams	East London, Aug. 24.
	C. Drummond (s)	Collin	Liverpool, Aug. 26.
	Recla (s)	Ross	Bombay, Sept. 23.
	Joseph Ferens(s)	Burniss	Cardiff, July 3.
	Booldana (s)	Turner	Bombay, Sept. 26.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 5.—Rebecca. Ship Blair Drummond and a Barque (numbers undistinguishable.)

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Oct.
7 C. Macdonald (s)... .... Aden.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.
6 Rewa (s)......... ...... London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 9.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Sheikh (s)—50 cases yellow metal sheets, and 50 cases copper sheets, Ritchie Stewart and Co; 39 drums spirit of of turpentine, Lookmanjee Sumsoodin; 150 packages iron nails, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Marima (s)—5 cases watches, Kaderbhoy Currimjee; 5 cases clocks, Hajee Oosman Tar Mahomed; 20 bottles quicksilver, Owen and Okell; 20 drums spirit of turpentine, Jewabhoy Heptoolabhoy; 50 cases matches, [illegible]oofally Sumsoodin; 8 packages toys, Esmal A. [illegible]an; 26 packages paper, Gulam Nabee Amirbhoy; [illegible]es paper and 1 case stationery, Shaik Ahmed [illegible]k Dawood; 20 drums carbolic acid, Vullibhoy [illegible]anbhoy; 193 cases matches, Abdulally Shaik [illegible]dum; 35 cases whisky and 50 casks beer, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

[illegible]mbardy (s)—26 cases oilmanstores, Abdool Kuyoom Tyabally; 17 packages provision and 3 cases cheese, W. J. Essai; 1 cask antimony, *Times of India*; 126 boxes bar silver (Rs. 366,000), the National Bank.

Patna (s)—5 boxes brandy, Bolton and Co.

Glendariel (s)—50 boxes brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Singapore (s)—20 boxes brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Athens (s)—18 cwts wheat, Bhimji Sajun; 65 boles wool, Nursey Khuttow; 51 bales wool, Motty Jaitha; 49 bales rags and 1 bale cotton, Soonderdas Kessowjee; 42 bales twist waste 10 bales rags and 3 bales cotton, Sumsoodin Moola Tyebjee; 17 bales old jute, Lalljee Narronjee; 4 bales hides, Owen and Okell; 50 bales wool, Pelly and Co.

Inflexible (s)—650 cwts myrabollams, Goolamally Sallabhoy; 27 bales jute, 7 bales hemp and 24 bales rags, Javerchund Lalljee; 1,600 cwts wheat, Narronjee Dayal.

Dryburgh Abbey (s)—200 cwts bones, Hudson and Co; 1,350 cwts bones, Currimbhoy Nanjee; 74 bales cotton dropping and 134 bales twist waste, Govindram Dwarkadass; 250 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 1,200 cwts wheat, Dewjee Bhanjee 25 bales cotton, dropping, Allibhoy Motabboy; 101 bales cotton, Jewra Chutterbhooj, 474 bales hemp, the Central India S. and W. Co.

Naples (s)—102 cwts wheat, Jaitha Purshotam; 2,400 cwts wheat, Moolji Jewraz; 3,000 cwts wheat, Lang Muir and Co.; 776½ cwts myrabollams, Dewjee Premjee; 406½ cwts myrabollams, Goculdas Jaithabhoy; 416 cwts wheat, Ludha Lallym; 75 bales cotton, Dewji Jaiwat; 400 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Ganges (s)—10 bales skins, M. Abdoola and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Mofussil; Co. 2 bales skins, Evart, Latham and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Edwin (s)—33,300 cwts linseed, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR HULL.

Egbert (s)—11,000 cwts wheat and 20,089 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

India (s)—6,400 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co; 212 cwts coir yarn and 750 cwts mowra flowers, F. Sauquet and Co; 27,400 cwts wheat, 3,949½ cwts gingelly seed, 2,008 cwts linseed, 756 cwts mowra seed and 160 cwts mowra flowers, Ralli Bros; 649½ cwts groundnuts and 799½ cwts mowra flowers, L. Singer and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Topaze (s)—400 cwts horns, L. Singer and Co; 7,500 cwts rapeseed, Tickell and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Chanda (s)—239 cales cotton, Ramjeeads Luckmondas.

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 10.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

328-81—Jefferson B. and D.—Hajee Noor Mahomed Hajee Jackaria and others vs Mohsein bin Hoosein and others.

76-82—Ardaseer and H.—Hormusjee Muncherjee Cama vs Hurrichund Narronjee and others—Venayekrao H.

352-82—Shapurjee and T.—Goculbhoy Moolchund vs Jumnadass Assaram and others.

361-82—Nanu and H.—Fackerjee Merwanjee vs W. S. Hewett.

363-82—Payne and G.—Jacob Elias Sassoon and others vs Ganesh Chimnajee.

370-82—Muljee and B.—Jeevavahoo vs Vussonjee Jivraj—Shapurjee and T.

371-82—Hore, C. and B.—Coatsworth and another vs Hassumbhoy Visram and another.

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the last Will and Testament of Ardasir Hormarji, deceased—
Chalk and W.—Hormarji Ardasir Hormarji and another vs. Hormusji Ardasir Dhunjeebhoy Wadia.—Cleveland, L. and N.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)
For Judgment.

[illegible]uljee and B.—Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Shroff vs [illegible]ajee Hussonbhoy Zakoodin bin Syedna, &c.—[illegible]ee and D.

[illegible] for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

[illegible] B.—Narrondass Anundjee vs Jumna[illegible]urjee and T.

[illegible].—Dharsey Nanji and others vs [illegible]ebhoy and another—Nanu and H.,

[illegible]kma Khooshal and others vs [illegible]rarjee and others.

[illegible]sookdass Daga vs Ootum[illegible]nother.

[illegible]libhoy Suchoobhoy and [illegible]adhur and others.

[illegible]olds and others vs [illegible]rdesir and H.—Part [illegible]

[illegible] Mistery vs Bega[illegible]rd.

[illegible]e vs Bai Jus[illegible] M. Munshi, ;

[illegible] Watkins [illegible] another

[illegible]ce [illegible]and [illegible]thers

[illegible]ram vs [illegible] vs Essack

[illegible]rrichund vs Becher [illegible]d D.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 8th October, 1882.

Means of observations taken half an hour after 6 a. m. 10 a.m., 2 p. m., 4 p. m., and 10 p. m., Madras Time.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·851
Temperature of the Air	83·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·9
Dew Point	77·5
Relative humidity of Air	·838
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	1·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6½ p.m.)	87·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 10½ a.m.)	76·8
General Direction of Wind*	NNE, SE, WSW, WNW, NW, NNW, ESE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	151
Fall of Rain*	0·00
Total fall during month	1·12
„ „ „ year	60·20

*From 12-30 a. m. to 12-30 a. m.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 7.

Stephens, Col., 31st Madras N. I., on duty, from Suez.
Richmond, Major, 31st Madras N. I., on duty, from Suez.
Campbell, Major, 31st Madras N. I., on duty, from Suez.
Prichard, Lieut., 31st Madras N. I., on duty, from Suez.
Ridout, Lieut., 31st Madras N. I., on duty, from Suez.
Williamson, Surg. Major, 31st Madras N. I., on duty, from Suez.
Raper, Major, N. Staffordshire, on leave, from Poona.
Dyson, Lieut., N. Staffordshire, on leave, from Poona.
Wallace, Col., Staff Corps, on duty, from England.
Blenkinsop, Surg.-Major, Staff Corps, on duty, from England.
Smith, Captain, R. A., on leave, from Ellichpur.
Malcolmson, Col., 3rd Sind Horse, on retirement, from Poona.

OCTOBER 8.

Gordon, Lieut., 16th Bombay N. I., on leave, from Poona.

OCTOBER 9.

Gladstone, Vet. Surg., on leave, from Neemuch.
Hewlett, Dy. Surg.-Genl., on duty, from Neemuch.
Bruce, Dy. Surg.-Genl., on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 7.

Blanshard, Captain, 12th Bombay N. I., to join, to Nusseerabad.

OCTOBER 8.

Dyson, Lieut., N. Stafford, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Waller, Lieut., R. E., from leave, to Poona.

OCTOBER 9.

James, Lieut., R. Lancaster, on leave, to Poona.
Hewlett, Dy. Surg. Genl., on duty, to Poona.
Crocker, Brig. Surg., on duty, to Hingolee.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS. REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. Comdt. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.
Bombay, October 9.

There will be parade in the Town Hall on Wednesday next, the 11th instant, at 9 p.m. (Bombay time). This being the last parade in the Town Hall this season, it is requested that all members will do their utmost to attend.

By order, A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Capt. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Adjutant-General's Office, Head-quarters,
Poona, 6th October, 1882.

The C.-in-C. is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Poona Horse.—Major G. C. Hogg, 2nd Sqn. Cmdr., to be 2nd in Command, vice Lieut.-Col. Phillipps retired.

Major C. M. Erskine, 3rd Sqn. Cmdr. (Offg. 2nd Sqn. Cmdr.), to be 2nd Sqn. Cmdr, vice Major Hogg.

Capt. P. J. Maitland, 2nd Sqn. Cmdr. late 3rd Sind Horse (Dy. Asst. Qr.-mr, Genl. Intelligence Branch), to be 3rd Sqn. Cmdr, vice Major Erskine.

Capt. J. W. Anderson, Sqn. Officer Offg. 3rd Sqn. Comdr), to be 3rd Sqn. Comdr., vice Capt. Maitland, seconded for service on the Staff.

8th N. I.—Lieut. C. A. S. Montgomery, Offg. Wing Officer 19th N. I., to officiate as Wing Officer on probation.

17th N. I.—Lieut.-Col. W. H. Ross, S. C., 2nd in Command 26th N. I., to officiate as Commandant, vice Lieut.-Col. Jacob, proceeding on furlough on medical certificate.

It is notified that Captain J. T. Carruthers, S. C., (Wing Officer 16th N. I.), Adjt. Sind V. R. Corps, has been seconded for service on the Staff.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head-quarters, Simla, October 4.

Brigr. Gen. G. F. Walker is posted to the Agra Brig.

Under instructons from the Horse Guards, Lieut. Col. W. H. Deeds, Rifle Brig., is directed to proceed to England, to join the 2nd Bn. of his regiment, into which he has recently been promoted.

Major C. H. Bridges, 22nd N. I., is granted an extension of privilege leave from the 13th to the 19th Oct. being an equivalent period to that during which he was employed on duty whilst on privilege leave.

Major A. Landon, General List Inf., is transferred, at his own request, from Allahabad to Delhi, for general duty.

Capt. H. D. Hutchinson is posted to Umballa, as Garrison Instr.

H. E. the C.-in-C. is pleased to approve of the Committee of Paymastership, King's D. G., ordered in G. O. C. C. dated 1st May being re-constructed as follows, consequent on the command of the regiment having devolved on Lieut. Col. W. H. Thompson :—President.—Major H. P. Douglas-Willan. Members—Major H.C. Vetch and Capt. G. E. Rogers.

In G. O. C. C., dated 15th Sept., detailing officers to attend garrison classes on 1st Oct. substitute the name of Lieut. E. E. Robertson, Seaforth Highls, attached to 1st Regt. C. I. Horse, for Lieut., E. H. de T. G. Bell-Martin, 9th Lancers.

Under instruction from Horse Guards, Lieut. S. E. Bellingham, Middlesex Regt., who was temporarily attached to the 2nd Bn. Devonshire Regt., on resigning his probry. appointment for the Bl. S. C., is attached to the 2nd Bn. Middlesex Regt., until absorbed.

G. O. C. C., dated the 1st June appointing Lieut. A. V. Hatch, 24th N. I., to be Offg. Sqn. Officer on probation 12th B. C., with effect from the 1st July, is cancelled.

In G. O. C. C., dated 15th Sept. detailing officers to join garrison classes on the 1st Oct. substitute the name of Lieut. H. E. Watts, 2nd Bn. West Yorkshire Regt., for Lieut. C. H. Hayes, 4th B. C.

The name of Capt. and Bt. Major J. P. Brabazon, 10th Hussars, will be added to the list of officers detailed to attend the Lucknow class.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Dy. Surg. Genl. A. H. Fraser, A. M. D., who has completed a tour of service in India, will return to England, on being relieved of the administrative medical superintendence of the Rawal Pindi Division, by Brig. Surg. J. Ferguson.

With the sanction of Govt., the following orders are confirmed :—

Sirhind Division order, dated 31st Aug. appointing Lieut. Col. W. W. Biscoe, Asst. Adjt. Genl., to officiate as Dy. Judge Adv., Sirhind and Lahore Circle, in addition to his other duties, from 17th August, vice Major Clementi.

Saugor District order, dated 7th Aug., appointing Col. W. G. M. Strickland, 13th Mad. N. I., to assume command of the district, vice Major Gen. A. H. Cobbe, vacated.

Rawal Pindi Brigade order, dated 4th Sept. appointing Capt. G. H. C. Dyce, 21st N. I., to officiate as Brigade Major, vice Major Young, from 24th Aug.

The following order is confirmed :—

Liverpool Regt. 2nd Bn. order, dated 12th Sept. appointing Lieut. H. J. Evans to be Asst. Instr. in Musketry to the Bn., with effect from that date, vice Capt. Richardson, promoted.

The twelve months' leave to England on urgent private affairs, granted to Capt. C. Wortham, 4th Bn. King's Rl. Rifle Corps, in G. O. C. C. dated 3rd Oct. is extended to the 30th Nov.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

1st Bn. South Yorkshire Regt.—Capt. E. L. Burnett, on private affairs, pending retirement from the service.
2nd Bn. Gloucestershire Regt.—Capt. M. C. O'Connell, for six months, on medical certificate.
2nd Bn. North Staffordshire Regt.—Capt. G. A. Chapman, from the 15th Nov. to the 23rd Feb. 1883, on urgent private affairs.
2nd Bn. Rl. Scots Fusiliers.—Lieut. W. A. Young, for six months, on private affairs.
2nd Bn. Wiltshire Regt.—Lieut. A. H. Coward, for six months, on medical certificate.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the FloralFountain, next to *BombayGazette*Office

GRAEFENBERG
VEGETABLE
PILLS,

acknowledged by all who have used them to be a certain cure for HEAD-ACHE, BILIOUSNESS, LIVER COMPLAINTS, DISEASES of DIGESTION, and FEVERS. These PILLS act with great mildness, cleansing the system of all impurities, without leaving the bowels in an unhealthy condition. Residents of hot climates find the mindispensable, and no family should be without them. Sold by Dealers everywhere.

GRAFENBERG COMPANY, NEW YORK.
Agents in Bombay : } B. S. MADON & Co., M. NOWROJEE BOMANJEE & Co.

IMPAIRED VISION.

DR. J. S. WELLS, F.R.C.S., Ophthalmic Surgeon to King's College Hospital, in his Work on "Impaired Vision" says :—"The selection of Spectacles is of great importance; and I have no hesitation in saying that the empirical haphazard plan of selection generally employed by Opticians is but too frequently attended by the worst consequences; and that eyes are often permanently injured, which might, by skilful treatment, have been preserved for years." MESSRS. HARRIS & LAWRENCE, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED METRICAL PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Office, 20, Rampart Row, next the Oriental Bank, daily (Sundays excepted) 10 to 5.

Surgeon-Major Crocker writes :—I have received your Spectacles, they suit me admirably." H. M. Clark, Esq., M.B., Medical Missionary, Dalhousie, writes :—The Spectacles have duly arrived, they are beautiful, I have recommended some patients to write to you for Spectacles. Similar testimonials from Drs. Boyle, Hacan, Lynn, and Skipton, and hundreds of others. Pamphlet and Test Types, free on application.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

OUR SPECIAL CONSIGNMENT of these CELEBRATED PIANOS, which is unusually large, owing to the increasing demand ARRIVED THIS DAY by the AUSTRIAN LLOYDS' s.s. PANDORA. Orders are now being registered.

Their revised prices are as follows :—

Plain square Piano........Rs. 750
Sympathetic square.......„ 825
Semi-grand, on three legs.......„ 1,375

PAYABLE BY 12 MONTHLY INSTALMENTS OR 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

For hire and the 2 years payable system full particulars nd other information will be given on application.

Bombay, Sept. 25, 1882. C. MARCKS & Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

FORBES—October 5, at Belgaum, the wife of the Rev. J. F. Forbes, Chaplain, of a daughter.

REEVES—October 7, at the Residency, Kolhapur, the wife of Major H. N. Reeves, Bombay Staff Corps, of a daughter.

RUSSELL—October 9, at the Chalet, Malabar Hill, the wife of Louis P. Russell, Esq., barrister-at-law, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

WICKHAM—POOLE—October 7, at Bombay, by the Revd. Cook, Lt. William James Richard, 1st Manchester Regt., eldest son of the late Major E. T. Wickham, 60th Rifles, to Mary Rose, youngest daughter of Joseph Ruscombe Poole, of Western Super Mare, Somersetshire.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BEST—October 4, at Tranquebar, the wife of J. W. Best, Madras Civil Service, of a son.

RHENIUS—October 5, at Bangalore, the wife of Mr. Arnold Rhenius, Postal Department, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CONNELL—THOMSON—September 25, at the Convent Chapel, Mussooree, by the Revd. Father Zaccharias, Chaplain, D. Connell, son of W. Connell, House Proprietor and Agent, of Murree and Rawul Pindi, to Lucy Thomson, daughter of the late Captain Thomson, of the 1st Bengal Cavalry.

MASSY—BATTERSBY—September 25, at Cawnpore, by the Revd. H. Coleridge Spring, William George Massy, Royal Artillery, to Harriet Teresa, widow of the late Surgeon W. E. Battersby.

DEATHS.

LACKERSTEIN—October 5, at Calcutta, Christian James Lackerstein, aged 74 years.

MACKENZIE—At Debroghur, Upper Assam, Allan Frank, only child of Frank and Mabel Mackenzie, aged eleven months and sixteen days.

TUTE—October 3, at Dinagepore, Albert William, youngest son of Arthur and Katie Tute.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1882.

THE report that fanaticism is reviving "at Tantah and in the interior" disturbs the peaceful aspect which Egyptian affairs had assumed. It was only on Saturday that we received information of the withdrawal of the British troops from Tantah and Damanhour, their presence being considered no longer necessary, as the governors of these places did not apprehend any "renewal of disturbances." The ferment now reported may probably arise from some hasty notion among the people that the British have evacuated the country. If this be so, the fact illustrates the feeling with which the active spirits among the Egyptians regard the restored Government of the Khedive. It is not comforting, certainly, to find that the moment the British troops disappear from a given point the disaffection, erroneously, as it would appear, supposed to be crushed out at Tel-el-Kebir, at once raises its head. The action of the Notables in petitioning for the retention of the British troops strengthens the unfavourable opinion entertained respecting the loyalty of the Egyptians towards the Khedive. It is not likely the Notables would desire the presence of foreign soldiers if they did not fear a sanguinary outbreak when they were withdrawn. This is after all what was to be expected. We have always maintained that Tewfik Pasha having been seated on his Viceregal throne by means of British bayonets, would have to be kept there by the same agency. We do not wish to depreciate by anticipation the efficiency of the force which Baker Pasha is engaged in organising. But it will appear quite evident that the military despotism which Sir Garnet Wolseley was commissioned to overthrow has had a more extended basis of support than the people at home cared to acknowledge. This, at least, appears to be the view of the Notables, and the inference to be drawn from the occurrence at Tantah. It is consoling to know that the Notables have rallied to us, and their adhesion is some guarantee that the elements of order may ultimately range themselves heartily on our side. Lord Dufferin has informed the Porte that "our troops will be withdrawn from Egypt as soon as the complete pacification of the country is ensured." This reply, as was to be expected from so polished a diplomatist as Lord Dufferin, was given in "friendly terms," which was all the more natural, since it committed ourselves to nothing and yet was a sufficient answer to the Sultan's demand. England can have no hesitation in withdrawing her troops when the peace of Egypt is ensured, but this period seems, for the present at least, to be in the somewhat distant future.

THE grievances which the British shipowners have long entertained against the management of the Suez Canal have supplied material for some correspondence between the Foreign Office and the British Directors of the Canal Company. It is true that a good many of the complaints have been founded on intangible grounds—that is to say, upon grounds which are not easy to define in a despatch. The spirit in which a Frenchman manages a commercial concern would, in any case, be irritating to an Englishman. There is a slavish adherence to the literal rendering of regulations, and an entire absence of discretion and ordinary elasticity in applying rules, which must seem deliberately vexatious to the English mind. This circumstance has caused considerable friction between the managers and their English clients; and though, under ordinary circumstances, the dissatisfaction of the latter might be overlooked, it becomes a question, seeing that four-fifths of the traffic is English, whether the management of the Canal ought not to be conducted more in accordance with English ideas. In a series of papers issued respecting the Suez Canal there are several documents bearing upon complaints brought to the notice of the Foreign Office by shipowners and shipping associations at home. The first of these relates to the extent to which coal may be carried by a steamer in ballast. In the case of a Sunderland vessel, the Sybil, bound for Bassein, in ballast, she had two or three hundred tons of coal, in what her owners describe as a "reserve bunker" in the hold. The Canal authorities insisted that the presence of these coals in the hold destroyed the privileges accorded to steamers in ballast, and consequently refused to remit the surtax which is imposed only on vessels with cargo. Although there is no imputation in this case that the coals were intended for other than the use of the steamer, the officials held that the regulation that "any ship carrying mails or passengers, or having in her hold coals or other merchandise, *in whatever quantity*, is not considered as being in ballast," required them to enforce full dues on the Sybil. The Canal authorities further volunteered the statement that "if a ship's bunkers did not carry sufficient coals for a voyage from Port Said to India, it was optional for her to procure them at a station between that port and her destination, as is generally done by vessels taking that route." For reasons which we shall hereafter refer to, we think this counsel on the part of the Company entirely gratuitous, and such as shipowners should not accept.

Profiting by their experience in the case of the Sybil, the owners, Messrs. Gordon and Stamp, took the precaution of fitting their next vessel, the Gordonia, with a wooden bulkhead capable of containing all her bunker coals. But in this case also, the Canal authorities held that the coals were cargo, and imposed the full dues applicable to laden vessels. As the owners observe, "We thus had to pay £86-10 extra; and this, with the fact that it is bad enough, owing to the scarcity of Indian freights, to have to go in ballast from Barcelona to Bombay, makes us venture to ask whether some pressure can be used with the Canal Company to alter their charge for vessels in ballast, and, if possible, to obtain a rebate, as we have another steamer about the same size passing through now, unfortunately also going in ballast to Bombay, and this will make for the three steamers named about £250 paid more for Canal dues than we really should pay." The defence of the Canal officials in this case was that the bulkhead referred to by Messrs. Gordon and Stamp "occupied so large a part of the forehold that it constituted cargo, and therefore deprived the vessel of her privileges as a vessel in ballast." With the contention of the officials the British Directors agree, and it is not unfair to say that in all matters relating to the Canal Sir John Stokes and his colleague, Sir Rivers Wilson, appear to be remarkably anxious to anticipate explanations on behalf of the Canal people and against the shipowners. The practical outcome of the correspondence is contained in an expression of opinion on the part of the British Directors that it "depends on the position of the partition whether or not the vessel can be considered in ballast." But even the Canal officials can hardly assert the right to construe the regulation in this fashion without further explanation; and they state that "they have been met by attempts on the part of masters of vessels to carry through, in vessels said to be in ballast, quantities of coal, which were alleged to be for the use of the vessel, but which were much in excess of her requirements, and therefore constituted cargo." It would be as well if points of this nature were remitted to the consideration of some impartial authority, and not settled off-hand on the *ipse dixit* of some interested official. The case against the Gordonia in this respect is that she sold 126 tons of coal in Bombay. With respect to this, the owners state that the vessel made a six days' quicker passage outwards than was calculated on, and consequently she had, seeing that her average consumption was 20 tons a day, about 120 tons to dispose of. These were sold; but to show that the coals could not have been intended for sale, they enclose the accounts, which prove that on comparing the prices paid for the coals at Malta and received for their sale at Bombay, there was a loss to the owners of £23-6-0 on the transaction. The imposition of dues amounting to £250 on three vessels in ballast is a matter of great importance to the Bombay export trade at this juncture. The prospect of the market at home indicates that unless freights are cut very fine the exports during the coming season will be substantially limited. But freights cannot be lowered so long as the Canal authorities, with singular short-sightedness, endeavour, by taking advantage of technicalities, to screw £80 or £100 out of steamers in ballast. Nor do we think much is due to M. de Lesseps' people for their suggestion that steamers can re-coal at Aden. There is a considerable difference between the price of coal at Sunderland and at Aden, and the excess would press as heavily in proportion on commerce as the exorbitant dues of the Canal Company.

Another instance—and a more striking one—of the expedients by which the officials endeavour to exceed the limitations placed by the Powers on their demands, is afforded by the case of the Humbert which was brought to the notice of Lord Granville by the North of England Steamship-owners Association. This vessel was bound from Kurrachee to Marseilles, and being placed in quarantine, the captain had his papers fumigated in a metal box provided for the purpose. Somehow or other the Special Canal Certificate was mislaid in the process, whereupon the officials, refusing to accept the Danubian certificate, insisted on the captain paying what amounted to an overcharge of more than two thousand francs. While the Humbert was yet in the Canal the Special Canal Certificate was found, and the captain applied for a remission of the extra dues, but was refused. An appeal to the Direction of the Company at Paris only elicited the statement that the Company was bound to enforce rigorously the decisions of the Constantinople Conference. This explanation might be satisfactory to the rigorously-disciplined French mind, but to an Englishman it looks uncommonly like sharp practice, and it is to be hoped that the appeal to Lord Granville will be productive of some practical result. In the case of a steamer named the Dotterel, we have another example of how seriously the policy of the Company, in conjunction with the preposterous regulations imposed for quarantine, militated against trade. We pointed out in these columns some months ago the exorbitant charges made for steam launches to carry the pilots ahead of the "infected" vessels. It was the misfortune of the Dotterel to have damaged one of her keel plates on a reef or sunken wreck, not marked on the charts, while on a voyage from the Persian Gulf to Suez. Although she was making water she steamed for five days without serious inconvenience. At Suez the damage was repaired temporarily, but the officials, after having made a cursory examination externally (for in consequence of the quarantine no one could go on board) refused to allow her to proceed until she went into the dry dock. As the only dry dock at Suez was likely to be engaged for a month, the captain offered to make the ship tight, and take all responsibility for grounding, if they would allow him to proceed to Malta. But the chief engineer refused, and it was not till the British Foreign Office interfered that the steamer received pratique from the Sanitary Commission, and having been examined by an engineer, was, after nearly a month's delay, allowed to go through. It may be remembered that the launch grievance became absolutely insupportable, but so profitable was the hire of launches that the Company declined to accept an offer from a number of pilots to go permanently into quarantine in order to go on board the vessels. At length the regular trading companies obtained launches for themselves, and then the Canal authorities relented and acquiesced in the offer of the pilots to go into a quarantine camp. The present batch of documents appropriately includes a memorial from the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom to Earl Granville, praying that the Government might exercise its influence to obtain a reduction of the Canal dues and pilotage charges. The memorialists consider that the largely increasing dividends of the Canal Company justify a revision of the tariff fixed by the last Conference. In replying to this memorial the British Directors appear to consider it a piece of presumption on the part of the ship-owners to refer to the profits of the Company. "If their profits from ship-owning," say the Directors, "exceeded nine per cent., would that be considered a reason for calling upon them to reduce their freights for goods and fares for passengers?" It is singular that men like Sir John Stokes and Sir Rivers Wilson should have been led away by this false analogy. Ship-owners are subjected to the unrestrained operation of free trade: the Suez Canal Company is a monopoly. What the British Directors consider an "interference with a private concern, which they [the ship-owners] would not tolerate in their own affairs," is precisely what has been done by the Constantinople Conference with respect to the Canal, and what is done every day by Parliament and the Railway Commission with regard to railways. It is only in consideration of such interference that the privileges of monopoly are granted. It is consoling to reflect that the British Directors believe that "the day may arrive when the Company may consider that in their own interests it will be advisable to reduce the tariff, or when, in the interests of the public, it may be desirable that these dues should be reduced by means not incompatible with the vested interests of the shareholders." We sincerely trust that day may arrive more swiftly than the Directors appear to anticipate. But Frenchmen are so much inclined to throttle the circulation of commerce by their extraordinary capacity for framing regulations, that perhaps the final remedy will be either to construct a new canal, with safeguards against a combination, or to place the existing one under an International Commission, where the country that provides over four-fifths of the traffic may receive something like a proportionate share of representation.

THE unfortunate accident to Mr. Elphinstone necessitates an alteration in the temporary arrangements consequent on the absence of Mr. Arthur Crawford. Mr. Crawford proceeds to Simla on business connected with the revision of the Portuguese Treaty. Mr. Elphinstone was appointed Acting Commissioner, S.D., but his place will now be taken by Mr. J. G. Moore, and Mr. Moore's appointment will be filled by Mr. Campbell.

Now that the monsoon is over, it is to be hoped that the Municipal Commissioner will take steps to have the sand and earth which was laid down some three years ago by his predecessor along one side of Breach Candy and the Vellard, and has completely disappeared, to be replaced. The convenience to equestrians and the comfort and safety ensured to the horses by this simple contrivance need not be pointed out. The cost is trifling, and is more than made good by the saving of wear and tear to the macadamised surface of the roads. The system might well be extended from the Breach Candy, along the base of Malabar Hill, by the Nepean Sea-road to Land's End.

THE NEW PUNJAB UNIVERSITY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 2.

AT the meeting of the Legislative Council, to be held on Thursday next, 5th October, the Bill to establish and incorporate the University of the Punjab, as amended, will probably be passed. Some important changes have been made by the Select Committee in the original Bill. The leading features, which have, I believe, already been agreed to, are as follows :—The acceptance of the principle of self-government, by allowing the Senate to nominate one-half of the fellows of the University. No fellow is liable to be removed except by the consent of two-thirds of the fellows. The Government is not to interfere in the internal administration of the Senate, provided the statutes made by the Senate are not broken by themselves. The Senate, along with the officers of Government, is to be the consulting body in all matters of education, and in the supervision and promotion of education. Candidates for examination for the appointment of Extra Assistant Commissioner will in future be nominated by the Financial Commissioner, the judges of the Chief Court, and the Senate, in accordance with certain rules that have been laid down. With regard to degrees, an Oriental faculty has been constituted giving the degrees of Bachelor, Master, and Doctor of Oriental Learning. In the English faculty of Arts the University is empowered to confer the degrees of B.A., M.A., and Doctor of Literature. The course of the Oriental faculty will be the same as that of the English faculty, plus a higher knowledge of either Arabic or Sanskrit and minus a knowledge of English. The University is also empowered to grant honorary degrees of Doctor of Literature and Doctor of Oriental Learning to scholars of acknowledged reputation who have distinguished themselves in these branches. It is also contemplated, at no remote date, to establish a faculty of Natural Science, giving degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Science. In the faculties of Law, Medicine, and Engineering the diploma of Licentiate will be given as hitherto, and degrees of Bachelor, Doctor, and Master in these respective departments of knowledge will be reserved for future confirmation by the Viceroy in Council. The present diplomas of Pundit, Moulvie, Bhai, Moonshi, Kazi, &c., for native medical practitioners and others who have added a knowledge of their own systems to that of European medicine, will be continued as hitherto. The present statutes, rules, and regulations of the Punjab University College are, so far as they are in conformity with the new Act, to remain in force for two years; but the Senate is obliged either to re-affirm, modify, or cancel them within the next eighteen months, otherwise the Government will do so. The modification, &c., must, of course, be based on the principles of the Act, which are practically a re-capitulation of the original principles of the promoters of the Punjab University since 1865. The raising of the Punjab University College to a higher status is conceded, on the ground of the success it has achieved during the last twelve years; further, the University is constituted not only an examining body on both English and Oriental sides in various faculties as well as for special Oriental examinations, but also a teaching body, and a body for the encouragement of original and translated vernacular literature and for research. The present holders of endowed fellowships, scholarships, assistant professorships, and teacherships, and other office-holders will be continued in their appointments according to terms, and made over to the Punjab University College, which is now raised to the title and dignity of University of the Punjab, in which latter body all moneys, buildings, property, &c., are vested.

The first meeting of the Senate will probably take place at Simla, on the 14th October, preliminary to the Convocation of the Punjab, which takes place at Lahore, on or about the 17th November. On this occasion the Viceroy, who is the Patron of the institution, will confer degrees, diplomas, medals, and other awards to the successful candidates in various examinations held this year; also rewards to distinguished authors, &c. Any person bearing a good character can go up for the examinations of the University of the Punjab, whether he has studied at an affiliated college, or privately, provided that he has fulfilled certain conditions of periods of study between one and the other of his examinations. A B. A. also, for instance, of a recognized University can go up, after a year of his taking that degree, for the M. A. degree of the Punjab University.

It will be noticed that the powers granted to the University of the Punjab necessarily exceed, in several respects, those conferred upon other Indian Universities; and the reason of this is that the other Universities are merely creations of law, whereas the Punjab University is not only the creation of the Rajahs, Chiefs, and gentry of the Punjab, but has been maintained by them, under the name of the Punjab University College, for twelve years, in its various functions of examining, teaching, and publishing books in the vernacular, and partly also in English in various branches of literature and science. The works thus published exceed 100 in number.

IN THE DAYS OF OLD.

THE social history of the English in India has yet to be written, and should any man be found bold enough to undertake the task, he would add a very curious chapter to the annals of our race. And especially quaint would be that part of the subject dealing with the drinking customs of our countrymen in the East. What has become of those mighty hogsheads of madeira that were never considered to have properly matured unless they had thrice made the voyage round the Cape before they were broached? In one of those old books of Indian memoirs, which are generally instructive and always entertaining, we find the following account of a certain Colonel Martinez, who at the close of the last century was in the service of the "Nabob" of Arcot, as he was called in the days before we had awoke to a sense of the iniquity of our method of spelling Indian titles and names. "Of all the hospitable men in the most hospitable country in the world," says the author from whom we quote, "this extraordinary old gentleman stood foremost. He had a large, well-appointed house, and received with a hearty welcome as his guests all who chose to come to it. He had a cellar or godown full of the choicest liquors, and amongst the rest, pipes of madeira of various ages, strung by ropes from the roof, to which he decreed a 'Europe voyage,' as he called it, every time that the door was opened, by making a servant swing them about for some minutes. His wine paid no duty, and was seldom bottled, but was drawn for immediate use. He was a man of few words and directed his servants by snapping his fingers, or by whistling. A native of Savoy or Portugal, of a diminutive form, with a visage more resembling a baboon than the human species, and manners the most uncouth and outre, Colonel Martinez was still the father of his corps, and the kind friend of all his little community." It cannot be said that in this old-world picture the worthy colonel is at all flattered; but his friends doubtless put up with his bad manners for the sake of his good liquor. Peace be to his memory! In the old records of the "First Madras European Regiment" will be found the following quaint account of an Eastern potentate who bore the style and title of the Nabob of Madras, and who flourished at the beginning of the last century. "Daood Khan, the Nabob of Madras," says the compiler of the records, "was a constant source of uneasiness to the settlement; he was a person much addicted to drinking, and when sober of very uncertain temper; but when supplied with the liquors he liked, was very free and generous, and he was often in the habit of dining with the President in Council, in the Council Chamber at Fort St. George. At one dinner, in 1701, different toasts were drunk, accompanied by the discharge of cannon, the Nabob pledging the Governor largely in cordial waters and French brandy, and after the entertainment mounted his horse very steadily and returned home." Here let us pause for a moment to contemplate this pleasing picture of a Governor and a Nabob hobnobbing over "cordial waters and French brandy," to the sound of cannon, much as the old Danish custom was, according to Shakespeare, who makes Hamlet's usurping uncle say :—

> "No jocund health that Denmark drinks to-day,
> But the great cannon to the clouds shall tell,
> And the King's rouse the heavens shall bruit again
> Re-speaking earthly thunder."

Now-a-days the Governor and his Council, instead of pledging jovial Nabobs in the Council Chamber, have to sit long hours, and make long speeches, and write long minutes, which must be a trouble and weariness to the flesh. But there is still more to be learnt about this eccentric Nabob of Madras, of whom it is recorded that "a few mornings afterwards a message was brought to the Governor, that the Nabob, at the head of his army to enhance the compliment, was on his way to visit him at his country-house. The best possible preparations were made to receive him with all honours, as well as to guard against any treachery; but before they were concluded intelligence was received that His Highness had reeled dead drunk into a Portuguese chapel, where he had fallen asleep, his own army remaining with him. After a few hours he awoke, and suddenly marched off several miles to the west, where he encamped without sending an explanation to the Governor and Council, who had remained at Government House to receive him." This thirsty prince must have been rather difficult to deal with, and the life of His Highness, if the above extracts give anything like a faithful account of his usual habits, can hardly have been a very desirable one for an insurance office. He would probably have been of the same opinion as Sheridan, who when told by the doctor that his dissipated habits were destroying the coats of his stomach, calmly replied that in that case his stomach would have to digest in its waistcoat.

However, to leave these somewhat remote times and to come to a period within the memory of most of us. What a change has come over the spirit of our potations! What has become of the many stout fellows who drank beer for breakfast, tiffin, and dinner, but who eschewed sprits as they would poison, and who were mighty with spear and rifle? A quarter of a century ago everybody drank beer, and a man would as soon think of calling for sherbet for tiffin, as he would have for whisky-and-soda. Indeed, the rise and popularity of whisky-and-soda is very curious. Ten years ago a "peg" meant a brandy-and-soda, and not one man in fifty drank whisky. Now the time-honoured B-and-S is quite neglected, and everybody takes its modern substitute. And the few who cleave to beer in a degenerate age have deserted the Bass and Allsopp that delighted their predecessors, and content themselves with the lighter and less solid sorts of beer that find favour in Germany. Here is an eloquent and amusing tribute to what was once our national beverage. "Beer and wine," said an orator on the stump, "met at Waterloo. Wine, red with fury, boiling over with enthusiasm, mad with audacity, rose thrice against that hill on which stood a mass of immoveable men, the sons of beer; you have read history, beer gained the day." It is said of a Frenchman that when he is drunk he chatters, when a German is drunk he sleeps, and when an Englishman is drunk he fights. With the decline of beer drinking in this country has departed a very old and kindly custom which twenty years ago was almost universal. When two friends sat down to tiffin at mess, or in the gymkhana-shed, or other place of general resort, instead of taking their beer by themselves in the present unsocial fashion, one said to the other, "The pleasure of beer with you!" and called for a bottle, which was drunk with a pleasant nod and mutual, "Here's to you;" and when finished, the compliment was returned and another bottle consumed. In some remote up-country stations it is rumoured that a few ancients still take beer with each other, just as in certain retired country villages in England the squire and the parson hob-nob over their wine; but the custom, as a custom, is as dead as Julius Cæsar. There is a fashion in drinks, as in all other things, and as the claret and madeira of the last century gave way to Bass and Allsopp in this, and as these last potentates have now been dethroned by whisky-and-soda, so this latter drink in its turn will give way to some novelty or other. In the meantime I may conclude these remarks with an old rhyme, and if the sentiment contained in it seems too strong for a fastidious generation, I will remark that it need not be taken too literally :—

> "If all be true that I do think,
> There are five reasons we should drink :
> Good wine; a friend; or being dry;
> Or lest we should be by-and-bye;
> Or any other reason why."

S.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

THE *Bombay Guardian* says :—"The Salvation Army are still the great subject of conversation and inquiry in Bombay, and our readers doubtless expect that we should chronicle their movements and fortunes here, though we can only do it concisely. They put up their tent on the assigned spot on the Esplanade near the Crawford Market last Saturday, and have since then held meetings daily, two in the tent and one in the Hindee Theatre, Grant Road. These meetings are attended as no evangelistic meetings were ever before attended in Bombay, to the best of our knowledge. Thousands of Natives crowd to them and constitute by far the largest part of the audiences, looking and listening from beginning to end with all the interest that could be desired. The band consists of a drum, a cornet and some tambourines. The hymns that are sung are mostly in Hindustani, sung to animated and stirring tunes. Some of these catch the ears of the people surprisingly, and already multitudes, in all parts of Bombay, may be heard repeating fragments of them." After describing the row in the big tent, the *Guardian* goes on :—"The next day Sir Frank Souter sent for the Moulvi and after giving him a tremendous sermon (shall we call it) sent for the man's baggage and packed him off *ek dum* to Delhi, accompanied for a portion of the distance by a policeman. Very likely the man was made to see that if dealt with in process of law, it would go harder with him. But after all, who is responsible for the conduct of the Mahomedans and their leaders? Those who allowed them to think that it was in their power to cause Christian preachers to be shackled with disabilities, whenever they saw fit to exhibit discontent.

THE *Indian Spectator* :—The friends of that queer little movement, the Salvation Army, are decidedly more impracticable than the promoters themselves. If there is some excuse for the conduct of the latter, there is none for the unreasoning attitude of mind of the former. We dare say most of them do not approve of 'Major' Tucker's proceedings. It is the opposition of the police that has evoked their sympathy. Now, we ask the sympathisers if they really mean all they talk about 'liberty of the subjects'? If they do, do they understand what they are talking? Here is a handful of fanatics come on an impracticable mission to a people that must necessarily look upon them as blasphemous intruders, a people averse to innovations, and comprising elements of danger that require only to be ignited to blaze into a widespread conflagration. To the more excitable sections of the community the Salvation Army will be no other than an army of destruction—invaders to be routed at any risk. The police knows all this and requests the promoters to modify their programme. What do they do instead? Why, they fly in the face of constituted authority. They defy the authorities, and therefore the only course left to the latter is to make short work of the Salvation tamasha. Our wonder is the police and the magistrate have been so lenient. Some of our Calcutta friends indignantly ask how the police Commissioner can be sure of a collision? We suppose they wish him to wait till the collision actually takes place! Well, the law bids him act otherwise. He must foresee and prevent disturbances. In this instance he has abundant reason to apprehend danger.

THE SALVATIONISTS' MOTTO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—*In re* the Salvation Army's motto, "Blood and Fire," yesterday I was shown their Hindustani collection of hymns. To my horror I saw on the title-page a representation of a flag with the motto "Khun aur Ag." Having sat several times in the Bombay High Court as a juryman in murder cases, I know that this word "khun" is always used by the interpreter to express "murdered," "murder," "to murder," and such-like synonyms. I also know that the ordinary Hindustani word for blood is "lohi." To be sure of my ground I have looked in the Guzeratee dictionary, and find that the signification for blood is "lohi," while "khun" is translated as "murder; a shedding of man's blood unlawfully." The Mahratti word for blood is Sanscrit "rakt," while "khun" and its corresponding words are translated as "a murderer, rancorous, vengeful," &c. I suppose Major Tucker wished to express the idea of sacrifice by shedding of blood. Is it not certain that he has made a dreadful mistake in thrusting forward this word "blood" at all? To natives the touch of blood is pollution; blood is death, and requires expensive ceremonies of purification, not perhaps in the case of Mussulmans, but certainly of Hindus and Parsees.

AN ENGLISHMAN.

E EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of the 2nd instant I noticed the remarks made by an experienced officer about the embarkation arrangements in Bombay. The certificate of the E. O. closed with—"I wish our friends the Germans could have been present." Well, in a little German paper that came with the last mail the following caught my eye :—"The arrangements of the English in prosecution of the war against Arabi naturally again exhibit the worst possible heedlessness, confusion, and incapacity. One transport (so we learn not from perhaps a malevolent German or French newspaper, but from an English journal) was in all haste sent empty away to Alexandria; in another, a corps of well-equipped marines landed in the same place without any ammunition; in Suez a battery of artillery arrived from India, but the authorities there had forgotten that horses were necessary. And all this in the mobilising of about 30,000 men!" Leider! What will the Germans say if they hear of the amputations without chloroform?

PILLBOX.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE TROOPS FROM EGYPT.

REVIVAL OF FANATICISM.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 8.

Earl Dufferin has replied to the Sultan, in [illegible]ly terms, that our troops will be withdrawn from Egypt as soon as the complete pacification of the country is insured.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

General Drury Lowe and his staff have left Egypt for England.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Generals Willis and Hamley are under orders to embark for England.

Sir A. Alison will command at Cairo.

The increased pay which was granted to the Egyptian officers under terrorism during the crisis which preceded the rebellion, has been formally [illegible]voked.

Fanaticism has been revived at Tantah and in the interior.

The Notables have sent a petition praying for the retention of the British troops.

THE *IRISH WORLD* AND THE LAND LEAGUE.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

The *Irish World*, published in New York, has [illegible]

BANGALORE, Oct. 9.

Match 6, the Trial Stakes, 200 yards.—Captain Pratt, Bangalore Vol., 48; Sergeant Burton, O. L. I., 47; Corporal Jobson, O. L. I., 46.

Match 11, the Zollner Plate, 1,000 yards.—Sergeant Gidney, G. I. P. Vol., 38; Pte. Hall, Royal Irish Regiment, 37; Sergeant Colston, R. S. Fusiliers, 36.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, Oct. 9.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer Ravenna arrived here on the afternoon of the 8th instant.

SUEZ, Oct. 8.

The Hall Line steamer Werneth Hall, Captain C. Lloyd, from Liverpool to Bombay, left here on Friday.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats unchanged.

Fair Dhollera	4⅜
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-7 13-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	82¼
4½ per cent. do.	88¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	100⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	99¼
5 per cent. French Rentes	117¼
Bar Silver	51¼
Oriental Bank shares	£17-10
Chartered „ „	£24-10
Do. Mercantile Bank shares	£18-10
Hongkong and Shanghai „	£55-10

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

(October 9.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

America.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, interrupted beyond Amoy.

China.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, interrupted beyond Amoy.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

(Madras time.)

SUNDAY, NIGHT, OCTOBER 8.

At 10 p.m. .. .. 79·6

MONDAY, OCTOBER 9.

„ 6 a.m. .. .. 79·0
„ 10 a.m. .. .. 85·7
„ 2 p.m. .. .. 87·2
„ 4 p.m. .. .. 86·7

THOUGH the consequences of the accident to Dr. Beatty are sufficiently serious, they are not so disastrous as was at first supposed. He has sustained very extensive fractures of both bones of his leg, and his state was one of great anxiety on Friday night. With reference to a paragraph in our yesterday's issue, taken from a Poona paper, stating that the leg would have to be amputated, we have the best authority for saying that the case has taken a most favourable turn, and there is not alone every probability of saving the limb, but that he will be about again in six weeks or two months at the outside. This statement will be, we are sure, a great relief to the Surgeon-General's many friends. Surgeon-Major Boustead has been detained in Poona specially to attend to Dr. Beatty; His Excellency the Governor having very considerately arranged for Dr. Boustead's duties at Matheran being performed by another medical officer for the present. Dr. Cody was summoned from Bombay to a consultation. The accident happened while training a horse which was attached to a log of wood serving as a dummy carriage. The horse bolted, and Dr. Beatty endeavoured to seize the animal, but failed, and the log of wood came against his leg, occasioning the serious injury above mentioned.

WITH reference to the satisfaction expressed by a local contemporary that its "suggestion as to the propriety of giving a warm welcome to the Indian Contingent, when they arrive in Bombay, is likely to be carried into effect," we are requested to state that "the propriety of recognising the services of the Indian troops in Egypt by giving them a fitting reception on their return to Bombay has been contemplated by the promoters of the scheme, about to be carried into effect, for several weeks—in fact, ever since the first exploits of the cavalry in the neighbourhood of Kassassin indicated that they were likely to play an important part in the campaign."

IN a steeplechase at the Dehra races on Thursday last, Hector fell at a stone wall and rolled over his jockey, Irving, who was picked up insensible, and by latest accounts received in Calcutta, was in a precarious state.

THE Kurrachee Harbour Board invites tenders for debentures to the extent of Rs. 71,000, part of an authorised loan of three lakhs, Rs. 2,29,000 of which have already been taken up. Tenders will be received up to noon on Tuesday next.

A SIGNAL instance of the success that may be achieved by private educational efforts in India is afforded by the annual report of the Calcutta City School, described as an institution working entirely on its own merits and without Government aid. The school was only opened in January, 1879, and has at present 634 pupils on its rolls. The classes open include a college class, vernacular department, drawing class, gymnastic class, science class, music class, and carpenters' class. There is a good library and a reading club for the college department. Lectures on various subjects, historical, scientific, and moral, are given once a fortnight.

THE missionaries of Calcutta are seriously bitten with the Salvation Army craze. The Rev. Dr. Thoburn, who has been writing rabid letters to the Calcutta papers, against the Bombay authorities and the Bombay Press, for what their Calcutta sympathisers style the ill-treatment of the Salvationists, was to preach at the Methodist Church on Sunday upon the rise, progress, and probable future of the Salvation Army.

AMONG the visitors to this country in the cold [illegible]ther, a Madras paper notes, will be Lord and [illegible]y Harris and Lord Wenlock. Lord and Lady Harris leave London by the mail-steamer next Wednesday. Lord Harris is a son of a late Governor of Madras, and is not unlikely himself, one of these days, to be appointed to an Indian or Colonial Governorship. He is one of the best amateur cricketers in England, and we should hope he will be induced to play in some matches in India.

WE have received the October number of the *Calcutta Review*, which contains several papers of interest; and also Marsden's *Improved Ready-Reckoner*, published at the Calcutta Central Press. The latter little work claims to supply the means of working out many thousand calculations more expeditiously than any other work of the kind extant.

AN important question of medical etiquette is being discussed in Calcutta. From a letter by "M. D., L. R. C. P. and S., Edin.," in one of the local papers, we gather that the Physician of the Eden Hospital has opened "a private consulting room in the hospital for the special benefit of the well-to-do classes, where gratuitous attendance is offered by the senior physician on Wednesday and Saturday." The private medical practitioners of the city not unnaturally disapprove of this action, but their protests have hitherto failed to induce the Eden Hospital physician to change his system. The gentleman who owns the extensive affix quoted above begs Dr. Payne to "prohibit a practice which, not being recognised as official work, cannot, and should not, under any guise, be carried on in a Government public hospital." He adds:—

> There is not the slightest excuse for the well-to-do classes being seen in specially arranged and specially attended dispensaries; for where charity is concerned, and where it is freely offered in many properly-constituted dispensaries in town, such a system only widens the already fertile means of abusing the best of charitable intentions, and causes even those who may be able and willing to pay for medical aid to seek it under the favourable conditions offered to them free of cost. To say the least, this grievance cannot be tolerated much longer, and must meet with the unanimous disapproval of the large body of medical practitioners, whose interests ought to be protected by the authorities, and more especially by the time-honoured *esprit de corps* and ethical usages which guide medical men in their professional relations one towards the other."

THE report on the state of tea and coffee cultivation in Bengal during the year 1881, shows that there were 271 tea gardens in existence during that period against 274 in the preceding year, and that the area under tea was 42,217 acres against 38,805 in 1880. Both the total acreage and the outturn of the Darjeeling district have increased over that of 1880. The rainfall, though below the average, was considered sufficient for the requirements of the crop. The loss incurred by the ravages of the red spider was not so great as that of the previous year, and the Terai Gardens as well as those in Kursiong, Hope Town, and in the higher elevations south of Darjeeling are still comparatively free from this scourge. Mosquito blights, however, are on the increase, and are beginning to cause some apprehension. It is satisfactory to find that the system of manufacture is steadily improving, [illegible]e is being bestowed on the im[illegible]ality of teas with a view to [illegible]nd good prices. The Darjee[illegible]od place in the English market, [illegible]ing taken to make them com[illegible] the China teas.

[illegible] New York has resolved to try [illegible] Huxley across the Atlantic by [illegible]er lecture for a series of two [illegible] on popular science, to be deli[illegible]uring 1883 and 1884.

IT is announced that Messrs. Parnell, Davitt, Dillon, and Brennan have had a consultation, at which it was decided to hold a conference of representative men in Dublin before the opening of the autumn session, for the purpose of inaugurating a national movement in which the various movements now before the country will be consolidated upon the platform of national self-government, abolition of landlordism, promotion of home industries, labourer's rights, and paid representation.

THE Greek and Turkish commanders on the frontiers exchanged letters on September 14, agreeing to the terms of an armistice. The Athens correspondent of the *Standard* says that the Government has received no official intimation of a proposal by Russia that the Conference at Constantinople should settle the frontier question. The immediate intervention of the Powers is the only step which can procure a settlement, as the two armies on the frontiers are greatly excited, in spite of the strict orders of their respective Governments. The *Times* correspondent at Constantinople states that the general opinion is that no practical result would be obtained by the adoption of the proposal; but all the representatives seem to have received instructions to act in this matter in concert with their colleagues, so that if the Russian Minister insists on the proposal of his Government one meeting, at least, will be held.

FORTY-TWO of the most important lighthouses on the coast of France are to be illuminated by the electric light, at an ultimate cost of £320,000, but the work is not to be carried out with any rash impetuosity, for it is to be spread over eight years; £6,000 have been voted for immediate expenditure, and next year a demand will be made to the Chamber for £28,000. The lighthouse of Cape Grisnez is to be the first taken in hand.

WHAT we want, says the *World*, is a permanent railway corps. The Royal Engineers, good as they are, cannot do everything, and it is in the nature of things that they should suffer from the usual drawbacks of Jacks-of-all-trades. What with telegraphs, balloons, torpedoes, telephones, photography, and a dozen other scientific appliances, the Sappers have as much as they can well manage. What is wanted as regards military railway organisation is a corps from the great English lines—a traffic superintendent, guards, engine-drivers, platelayers, and pointsmen. Had there been a lien upon a certain number to serve if required—and it would surely be easy to arrange this—we should have heard very little about the inefficiency of the Egyptian train service.

A GERMAN chemist has invented a new kind of bullet which, he urges, will, if brought into general use, greatly diminish, if not altogether remove, the horrors of war. The bullet is of a brittle substance, breaking directly it comes in contact with the object at which it is aimed. It contains a powerful anæsthetic, producing instantaneously complete insensibility lasting for twelve hours, which, except that the action of the heart continues, is not to be distinguished from death. A battle-field where these bullets are used will in a short time be apparently covered with dead bodies, but in reality merely with the prostrate forms of soldiers reduced for the time being to a state of unconsciousness. While in this condition they may, the German chemist points out, be carefully packed in ambulance wagons and carried off as prisoners. Whole cities may in like manner be reduced to helplessness by means of shells charged with the same compound. A London paper recommends the anæsthetic bullet to the burglar and to the householder, no risk of hanging being involved by its use.

THE march of progress seems to tell terribly on the teeth, remarks the *Pall Mall Gazette*, for what other cause there can be for the pre-eminently disastrous condition of the molars of young America it is difficult to imagine. There are at present twelve large factories for the production of artificial teeth in the United States, turning out ten million teeth a year, while the consumption of gold used in stopping cavities in the natural teeth of America amounts in value to £500,000, and is one of the chief facts that is alarming M. Cernuschi and the bi-metallists, as it bears a very large proportion to the annual production of that metal. The present dearth of ivory may perhaps be traced partly to the American demand for molars and grinders, and the ships of Jonathan seem to be as busy in exporting gold and ivory from Europe as those of King Solomon were from Tarshish, though history, which only narrates the toothaches of princes, is silent as to whether this evil was prevalent among his subjects about that time. It is an ill wind, however, that blows nobody good, and the American dentist, like the German oculist, flourishes on the physical failures of his countrymen.

MILITARY NEWS.

H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF (General Hardinge) is expected to leave Bombay about the 25th instant, for a tour through Sind, which will extend as far as Quetta.

THE TROOPSHIP SERAPIS, sailed from Suez for Kurrachee on the 6th instant, with the 20th Punjaub N. I., and the 29th Bombay N. I. After landing the above troops at Kurrachee the Serapis will come on to Bombay, and may be expected here about the 22nd instant.

SOME of the Madras sepoys who were sent to Aden as a reserve for the Indian troops employed in the Egyptian Campaign have returned:—The 4th Regiment M. N. I., consisting of 8 European officers [illegible] native officers, 1 hospital assistant, and 772 rank and file, in command of Major Barnett, arrived at Madras on Saturday morning, by the s. s. Clan MacDonald, which made the voyage in fourteen days from Aden. The men marched to their camp on the Esplanade, in small parties, as they landed. The Regiment will leave Madras by special train for Bangalore on Tuesday morning.

THE drill season for Volunteers both at Calcutta and Madras has commenced, and we suppose the Saturday afternoon parades will be begun before the end of this month in Bombay. Colonel Ross Church, Commandant of the [illegible] Guards, is commencing the season by a round of squad and company drilling his men into shape again after their rest—a very good plan.

SAYS the *Lucknow Express*:—The many friends of Lieutenant H. G. Lang, 72nd Highlanders, will be glad to learn that he has been recommended for the Victoria Cross, in recognition of his distinguished gallantry in Egypt—the affair at Chalouf.

THE conditions of the competitions for H. E. Sir Donald Stewart's prizes during the season 1882-83 are published. The Carbine Prize, for Royal Artillery and British Cavalry, is a purse of Rs. 100. There are to be two stages,—the first seven shots at 400 yards. The twenty men of cavalry regiments and five artillery men who make the best scores in the first stage will alone compete in the second stage, which will consist of seven rounds at 400 and seven rounds at 500 yards. The man who makes the highest aggregate score at the two distances of the second stage will win the purse. The conditions of the competition for the Carbine Prize for Native Cavalry are similar to the above, with the exception that the distances to be fired at are—in the first stage 200 yards, and in the second stage 200 and 300 yards. The match for British Infantry—prizes, for aggregate a cup; individual prize, a purse of Rs. 100—is also divided into two stages, the first seven shots at 500 yards, and the second seven rounds each at 700 and 800 yards. The twenty men of each regiment who make the highest scores in the first stage will be considered the Champions of their regiment, to shoot in the second stage, and the regiment whose twenty Champions obtain the highest, aggregate score in the second stage will win the cup the purse going to the highest individual scorer in the second stage, the cup is to be considered regimental property, to be kept in the officers' mess. Other money prizes will be awarded out of the entrance fees. For the Native Infantry match the conditions are similar, with the exception that the prize offered is "The Magdala Medal" with inscription. The distances to be shot at are, 500 yards in the first stage, and 500 and 600 yards in the second stage. The man who makes the highest individual score in the second stage will win the gold medal. In addition to the medal the Commander-in-Chief presents Rs. 100 to be divided amongst the twenty men of the winning team in proportion to their scores.

COURT-MARTIAL.

AT a European General Court-martial held at Poona on Wednesday, the 27th day of September, Private Walter Scott, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, a soldier of the Regular Forces, was arraigned upon the following charges:—When in lawful custody of an escort escaping in that at Wanowrie Lines, Poona, on the 15th of September 1882, when a prisoner on parade, he escaped from an escort whose duty it was to have him in charge; striking his superior officer being in the execution of his office in that at Wanowrie Lines, Poona, on the 15th of September, 1882, when a prisoner on parade, he struck on the face with his clenched fist Colour Serjeant W. Morrish, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, the said Colour Serjeant Morrish being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office. The Court found the prisoner guilty of all the charges, and sentenced him to suffer penal servitude for the term of five years. The sentence was confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief, Bombay Army.

THE BANDMANN THEATRICAL COMPANY.

HERR BANDMANN writes to us from Ceylon:—"May I beg of you to be so kind as to state that my Company, which my wife has engaged for me in London for India, will arrive by the mail which left Gravesend on October 4? It consists of three ladies and six gentlemen besides Miss Beaudet and myself. I can boldly say that it will be the strongest combination that has ever appeared in India. It depends entirely upon the encouragement I receive from the Bombay public whether I shall stay longer than one month. I open on Nov. 4th. I shall arrive in Bombay by next mail."

THE SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORTS.

SIMLA, Oct. 7.—The barometer is rising slowly in all parts of India and Burmah, and the recently noticed depressions have almost disappeared. The wind is more northerly or calm in the Punjab, North-West Provinecs, and Central Provinces; it is still southerly on the Arakan coast and in Lower Bengal, and westerly in Southern India. The sky is cloudy in Behar and in the neighbourhood of Bombay; slightly so in Bengal and South India; and cloudless elsewhere. The rainfall is slight. Rain to-day:—Dhubri, ½ inch. Previously, Silchar had 1⅞ inch.

Oct. 8.—The barometer continues rising in all parts of India. The pressure is very uniform throughout India. In the Punjab the pressure is a little below that in Bengal, and in the latter a little below that in Madras. Winds light and variable. The skies in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, and Central India are cloudless, and less clouds in Bengal and Bombay. Only Madras and Colombo report sky overcast. Only important rain to-day:—Mercara, 1 inch; Salem, ⅛ inch. Previous days: Fyzabad, Sibsagar, and Salem, between 2 and 3 inches; Madura, 1⅞; Silchar, ⅜ inch.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—Return of rainfall at the following stations to the week ending Saturday, the 30th September:—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Panjoo	60	76	Ahmedabad	40	80
Vaitarni	71	2	Viramgaum	24	50
Palghud	98	66	Wudwan	20	91
Golwad	89	75	Kharagora	21	35
Bulsar	71	45	Pali	43	36
Surat	49	67	Dubhoce	51	97
Broach	39	34	Mhye	44	42
Baroda	40	1	Godhra	49	27
Memdabad	31	75			

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

(9th October, 1882.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast and Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

Stations.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea-level.	Reading at 10 a.m. Thermo. in shade.	Wind. Direction and force.	Wind. Mean velocity.	Rain.
	Ins.	Dgs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee	29·951	91·5	NW	14	0·00
Surat	·950	88·5	E	5	0·00
Bombay	·955	85·7	SE	7	0·00
Ratnagiri	·955	84·1	WSW Moderate	...	0·00
Karwar	·948	79·5	S Light	...	0·05
Mangalore	·981	81·5	WSW	1	0·21
Calicut	·972	80·7	Calm	1	0·00
Cochin	·984	81·1	SW	1	0·78
Masulipatam	·881	87·3	NNE	3	0·00
Madras	·883	89·8	NW	3	0·00
Negapatam	·884	84·9	SW	2	0·00

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, King's Own Regt., Esplanade, evening.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Teutonia (s), from Middlesbro; Hermes (s), Cardiff; Pachumba (s), Kurrachee.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Parel (s), for Veraval and Cutch.

MUSIC AT THE BANDSTAND.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the King's Own Regiment at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening:—

Overture	Nabucodnoser	Verdi.
Selection	Patience	Sullivan.
Valse	Officers'	Coote.
Grand Selection	Crispino e la Comare	Ricci.
Valse	Manolo	Waldteufel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Clan Macleod entered the dock on Sunday; and the s. s. Edwin and the Naples entered, and the s. s. Lombardy left, yesterday.

THEFT.—Rama Luximon was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a purse containing Re. 1-4-9 in cash, the property of Luximee, woman. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Luckmidas Valjee, a goldsmith, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of driving his vehicle on Saturday evening, at Queen's-road, in a rash and negligent manner. He was fined Rs. 10.

M. N. PETIT'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary last month was 4,769, the daily average attendance being 158. Cases of intermittent and remittent fevers, which had been 116 in the previous month, rose to 166 last month.

REFRACTORY SEAMAN.—James Wallace, a seaman of the steamship Notting Hill, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board his ship. He was sentenced to two weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

ACCIDENT AT THE PRINCE'S DOCK.—While lifting a quantity of copper at the Prince's Dock yesterday, a labourer named Bheema Succaram fell and fractured one of his legs. He was taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital for surgical treatment.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—Radee, woman, residing at Old Emambarra, reported to the police on Sunday last the theft of sundry gold and silver ornaments and articles of wearing apparel, of the value of Rs. 132-14, alleged to have been stolen from a box during her absence from home.

DEATH OF A HINDU LADY.—The untimely death of Radha Baee, wife of Eashwunt Cristna Quercar, M. S. J. Retired, late Assistantin the Indian Life Assurance Company, is, we are informed, greatly regretted amongst her large circle of friends and relations. The deceased lady was well educated and pious, and was popular for her acts of charity. She was only 31 years of age.

GAMBLERS.—Jan Mahomed and five others were yesterday charged, at the instance of Inspector Whitten, before Mr. P. Ryan, prisoner No. 1 with keeping a common gaming-house at Old Nagpada, and the others, together with prisoner No. 1, with gaming therein. They were all convicted. Prisoner No. 1 was fined Rs. 20, four others Rs. 10 each, and the other Rs. 5.

JUVENILE THIEVES.—A Hindu lad aged ten years, named [illegible], was yesterday convicted by Mr. [illegible]ondas Govindas, of stealing Rs. 8 in cash belonging to Shivram [illegible]. He was ordered to be sent to the S[illegible]hurrumsey [illegible] Reformatory.—A Goanese boy, named Jackey [illegible], was yesterday convicted by the same Magistrate of stealing 2 annas and 2½ pies in cash, belonging to Jackey Mendes. He was also ordered to be sent to the Sassoon Reformatory.

DROWNED.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue, Cammateepoora, on the body of Ebrahim Essack, aged twenty years. Deceased was a callasee of the Gunga Mahadew Pursad, a native craft lying in the harbour. He went to sleep, with others of the crew, at about 9 o'clock the previous evening, and on the next morning was missing. Yesterday morning his body was found floating in the sea near Mandavie-bunder. The following verdict was recorded:—That the death of the deceased was caused by his having been accidentally drowned in the sea.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.—We hear that the Eastern Deccan Railway has been formally handed over to the company since the 1st current. The Government of Bombay intend constructing the Western Deccan Railway line from Poona to New Hubli, and sanction for the same has been applied for to the Supreme Government. The services of the following officers of the E. D. Railway will be available for transfer on or about the 15th current:—Messrs. C. H. Crowdair and W. Cloft, Executive Engineers, and Messrs. H. Guyther, W. Campbell, and C. J. Baker, Assistant Engineers. Other officers will be transferred to the Western Deccan Railway pending sanction from the Government of India.—*Deccan Herald.*

TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The decrease in weight in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 30th September, 1882, was 88,913 maunds, and in money Rs. 15,897. The quantities carried and earnings compared with 1881 are as follows:—

	Week ending 30th Sept., 1882.	Week ending 1st Sept., 1881.	Increase	Decrease
COTTON—				
Weight Mds.	1,531	5,511	..	3,980
Amount Rs.	1,129	3,202	..	2,073
GRAIN—				
Weight Mds.	24,342	94,340	..	69,998
Amount Rs.	4,167	25,969	..	21,802
JAGREE—				
Weight Mds.	64	762	..	698
Amount Rs.	6	278	..	272
OPIUM—				
Weight Mds.	..	89	..	89
Amount Rs.	..	253	...	253
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight Mds.	12,614	9,592	3,022	..
Amount Rs.	10,554	8,624	1,930	..
SALT—				
Weight Mds.	14,548	11,596	2,952	..
Amount Rs.	30,71	1,165	1,906	..
SEEDS—				
Weight Mds.	1,577	7,742	..	6,165
Amount Rs.	392	2,583	..	2,191
SUGAR—				
Weight Mds.	1,862	4,604	..	2,742
Amount Rs.	803	2,389	..	1,586
STATE RY. MATERIALS—				
Weight Mds.	7,986	4,677	3,309	..
Amount Rs.	7,613	3,194	4,419	..
GRASS—				
Weight Mds.	18,653	21,169	..	2,516
Amount Rs.	1,551	1,690	..	139
METAL—				
Weight Mds.	7,518	4,418	3,100	..
Amount Rs.	5,838	3,859	1,979	...
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight Mds.	52,688	67,796	..	15,108
Amount Rs.	24,058	21,873	2,15	..
TOTAL—				
Weight Mds.	143,383	232,296	..	88,913
Amount Rs.	59,182	75,079	..	15,897

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 3rd inst.

SMALL-POX ON BOARD A TRANSPORT.

Read Government Resolution No. 3,852, dated 29th September, intimating that small-pox has broken out amongst mule-drivers on board the transport Notting Hill, which left Aden for Bombay on 24th September, and that the Health Officer of the port should take all requisite precautions on the arrival of the vessel. H. E. the Governor-in-Council trusts that every assistance which may be necessary will be rendered to the Health Officer by the other officers concerned. The Chairman reported that the Notting Hill has arrived, that one sick man has been landed at Aden, that there was no case of sickness on board, and that the vessel had come into dock, where her mules and drivers would be landed. Resolution.—To be recorded.

DOCK FEES.

Read letters from the Dock Superintendent Nos. 2,724 and 2,726, dated 8th August, reporting that much inconvenience, labour, and expense are entailed in shifting cranes to meet the requirements of transports taking troops, horses, baggage, and stores from the dock, and suggesting that a charge of Rs. 4 for each crane that may be supplied to and fixed for vessels be charged to Government. Read report by Resident Engineer, dated 12th August, on the expense entailed by shifting cranes. Read letter from the Dock Superintendent, dated 17th August, recommending that a charge of Rs. 4 be levied against vessels in the dock whenever a crane has to be shifted a second time, and explaining the circumstances under which the recommendation is made. Read letter from the Dock Superintendent, dated 8th September, on the same subject. Read minutes of members of Dock Committee. Resolution.—No charge should be made for shifting cranes either against Government for the transports, or against other vessels.

Read letter from the Superintendent P. and O. Company, dated 25th August, stating that the Deccan, which arrived from Calcutta on the 9th instant, had 910 tons of cargo for transhipment, and that owing to press of time the cargo was landed and re-shipped in the Prince's Dock instead of being discharged into boats as usual. He therefore requests that some abatement may be made in the dock fees on the cargo. Read report by Dock Superintendent, dated 30th August. Read minutes of members of Dock Committee. They are unanimously of opinion that no remission should in the circumstances be granted, the Trustees' rates having been purposely fixed at a low rate to meet such cases. Read reply to Superintendent P. and O. Company, dated 8th September, in terms of the decision of the Dock Committee. Read letter from the Superintendent P. and O. Company, dated 25th September, requesting that the Trustees will reconsider their decision respecting the fees in question. He states that the Deccan, having been taken up as a transport by Government, discharged her cargo immediately on arrival, so that it might be taken on board the Sutlej, which arrived the next day. Seeing, therefore, that the cargo was simply passing through the port by the company's steamers, and remained so short a time on the dock premises, he considers that some modification should be made in the usual charges. Read further memo. by Dock Superintendent, dated 28th September. Resolution.—The circumstances referred to do not appear to be such as would justify the Trustees in making any remission.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 5th September, stating that he is unable to recover certain bills aggregating Rs. 268-12, for removal of garbling refuse, which have been sent to him for collection. He states that neither he nor any of his officers are in a position to prove that the garbling refuse was deposited by the merchants against whom bills have been made out. Read report by Resident Engineer, dated 15th September. Read further report by Traffic Manager, dated 22nd September. Read minutes of members of Finance Committee. Resolution.—The claims referred to should be withdrawn. In future the Engineer's department should not remove such refuse until intimation as to who will pay for it shall have been received from the Traffic Department, which will then, on completion of the work, recover the cost from the proper persons. Should the roads on Elphinstone estate not be taken over by the Municipality by April next, the question should be again brought forward. On a motion by the chairman it was agreed that future meetings of the Trustees should be held at 4 p.m. (Madras time), unless when there is an unusually heavy list of business, when the meeting should be summoned half-an-hour earlier.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 1st Oct., 1882.	For week ending 1st Oct., 1881.
Vessels piloted into harbour	13	10
„ „ out of „	23	12
„ transported	12	20
„ attended to	7	0

VESSELS USING THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

	For week ending 29th Sept., 1882.	For week ending 29th Sept., 1881.
Vessels entered	7	5
„ left	9	9
„ remaining in dock	7	7

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

IT is our humble opinion that H. E. the Viceroy should travel through India *incog.* He should see the towns and villages in their natural simplicity, just as we see them every day. He will thus see what the ryots suffer; how they starve, and that it is a positive cruelty to burden them with additional taxes. This applies to those noblemen who propose to visit the country. Lord Ripon, Sir James Fergusson, the Duke of Portland, the Earl of Zetland, &c., should for curiosity's sake travel through remote villages in those abominable country carts on broken roads. Let them have a taste of deep ruts and maunds of fine dust. Perhaps such a ride would induce Sir James Fergusson to cancel the famous Resolution which he has evidently written in his luxurious room in Gunesh Khind while reclining in a soft-cushioned chair.—*Akbari Soudagur.*

THE BENGALEES AND THE SALVATIONISTS.

IN 1874, when serious riots were raging in Bombay through inadvertance of the authorities, our Bengalee friends were nowhere. Now, when the time has come to give credit to the police for preventing an impending disturbance by timely interference, these selfsame friends have most unaccountably come forward with their protest. It is also amusing to note that these Bengalees, who took proceedings in the police court to prevent certain missionaries from preaching in a public garden in Calcutta, are now taking an active part in protesting against the action of the authorities in repressing another class of missionaries. The fact is these Bengalees wish to secure cheap popularity for themselves at the expense of Bombay. We think they ought to invite the Muktifauj to Calcutta as an experiment.—*Rast Goftar.*

THE GARRISON AT SURAT.

MR. WHITE, the Collector of Surat, having represented to Government that the military force at present stationed at Surat is inadequate for any sudden emergency arising, the latter have promised to increase the number of men. Orders have been issued to inspect and repair the barracks. In future it is contemplated to station 500 men at Surat.—*Guzerat Mitra.*

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

THE *Guzerat Mitra*, an influential weekly Guzerati paper published at Surat, in its issue of Sunday last states:—It has been found essential that the *Guzerat Mitra* should once more contain English articles, owing to this province being blessed with an educated and independent native ruler, and an experimental scheme of self-government which is now being gradually introduced by the conjoint action of the Supreme and local Governments. No important newspaper should be without an English expression during the happy, memorable, noble, and utterly unselfish career of Lord Ripon in India.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 9.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

THE LATE MR. A. H. WADIA'S WILL.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Lang, Mr. Farran, and Mr. Pherozshaw Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Chalk and Walker, appeared for the applicants; Mr. Kirkpatrick and Mr. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Cleveland, Little, and Nicholson, appeared for the caveator, for Meherbai, the widow, and the infant children.

Mr. H. A. Wadia, the caveator, was further cross-examined by Mr. Lang.—These letters now shown me are all in the testater's handwriting. (Extracts from those letters were read and put in to show that the testator was in the habit of reading and writing.)

Re-examined by Mr. Telang.—In August and September, 1880, when I was in Poona, the testator had asked me to do some private work for him. It related to private correspondence with Government regarding his Coorla estate. In the power of attorney, about which the testator consulted me, were seven or eight clauses which I struck out under his directions, and which very much surprised him. He said, "I never intended to give such powers" to Hormarjee. I always attended parties which the applicant gave at Lowjee Castle. He always managed to give parties when Mr. and Mrs. Ardasir were away; and he always asked me and my wife to go and assist him in receiving the visitors. My wife never expected a legacy of Rs. 70,000; she expected only Rs. 20,000.

Mr. Telang read and put in some letters, and said that was the case for the caveator.

Mr. Lang also read and put in a letter from the applicant Hormarjee to his father, in answer to one from the latter. The learned counsel then asked leave to call rebutting evidence as to the allegation that the testator never read long documents.

Mr. Telang showed that the point was brought out in Mr. Chalk's evidence.

The judge said the point was not clearly brought out; and as Mr. Telang did not strongly urge his objection, the following evidence was called:—

Hormusjee Rustomjee Master, examined by Mr. Lang.—It was the testator's habit to have long documents first read out to him, and then to take them home and read them at his leisure. I have seen him read long documents at home in this way, among them being the wills of 1877 and 1878 and the codicils. I saw him read the trust deed of the fire-temple while he lay in bed at Coorla. It was a long document, which, I believe, is now in the possession of Messrs. Cleveland, Little, and Nicholson. I think it was a copy of the deed that the testator read. I know the testator was a great reader, particularly of the works of Plato and Socrates. (Laughter.)

The judge.—Dear me!

The witness.—He used to read the works of Plato and Socrates whenever he had leisure; and the books are still in the library at Lowjee Castle.

The judge.—But Socrates never wrote anything! (Laughter.)

The witness.—He read the works of Plato particularly.

The judge.—In the original? (Laughtr.)

The witness.—No, my Lord, he read the English translations. He was fond of repeating the substance of what he read to his family at dinner.

The judge.—What, to the boys and girls!

The witness.—Yes, my Lord, to the whole family. Examination continued.—He regularly read the morning papers, even during his illness. He looked regularly at the daily Guzeratee cash-book and initialed the entries. He was in the habit of having his mail letters read out to him. He took the important ones home for the purpose of replying to them. He told me that although Nusserwanjee and Hormarjee, having received a good education, wrote good letters, theirs was not a commercial style; and with a feeling of genuine pride (a laugh) he showed me some of his own drafts. He had a very good memory.

Cross-examined by Mr. Telang.—He was also in the habit of correcting the replies to English letters drafted by Nusserwanjee and Hormarjee. He was a bad Guzeratee reader.

Mr. Telang.—And a bad English reader too!

Cross-examination continued.—He read both the daily English newspapers, but did not care for any Guzeratee paper. He did not confine his reading to the imports and exports, but read everything. The leading articles and English correspondence were read out to him in the evening by one of his children. He had Plato read in his presence by some of the children in order to impress the teachings upon their minds. He was not quick at reading English manuscript. He was not quick at reading anything. I know he read this draft of the will of 1878. I know Mr. Little came to the office and read the draft through, and that corrections were made. It was afterwards that he took the draft with him and read it at home. Two or three of the codicils were read by him in my presence. There were seven or eight of them, and I cannot say on my oath that he read them all in my presence.

Re-examined by Mr. Lang.—These five drafts of English letters are in the testator's handwriting.

Rustomjee Bhikajee Nariman examined by Mr. Lang.—I am salesman at B. and A. Hormarjee and have been so for the last 18 years. I used to go and see the testator in his private room on the third floor. I have often seen him reading the mail letters, and sometimes he used to get them read to him, generally by a clerk named Bomanjee Sorabjee, and sometimes by me. The testator also read the Coorla cash-book every day when he came to the office. He continued the practice of reading his mail letters down to the time he ceased to attend the office.

Cross-examined by Mr. Telang.—I am now in the service of the applicant Hormarjee. Latterly the testator used to have more letters read to him than before; but he also used to read some himself. I often saw him reading the cash book. He was very particular in reading the book. Sometimes he called the mehta to come and explain entries to him that were illegible. I never said to Jamsetjee, the testator's son, that his father was not in the habit of reading letters and documents through. I swear I did not say so. I did not say so in the presence of Manekjee Heeramaneck.

To the court.—Mr. Ardasir used to come to the office about 4 o'clock, and to go about half-past 5, sometimes at 6 o'clock.

Shewshunker Mancoba, examined by Mr. Lang.—I am also called Baji Rao. (Laughter.) My brother was also called Baji Rao. (Renewed laughter.) I have been in B. and A. Hormarjee's office as accountant about thirty-three years. My salary is Rs. 200 a month. I had two mehtas under me. The testator used daily to examine the accounts both of the firm and the Coorla Company. He examined them carefully, and sometimes pointed out mistakes. He initialed the firm's cash-book at the end of the day's transactions. When he went to Mahableshwur or Poona, I used to send him a copy of the daily cash-book both of the firm and of the company. He used to read his mail letters, and sometimes had them read out to him. He used to read the drafts of letters I wrote.

Cross-examined by Mr. Telang.—The testator used to read the letters, and they were also read to him. During the last few years the proportion of the letters he read was about equal to those that he had read out to him. The letters were generally two or three pages long, containing an enumeration of the goods sent. The mistakes the testator sometimes pointed out to the mehtas were those in the cash balance of the Coorla Company, not in the cash-book of the firm.

Re-examined by Mr. Lang.—Except on mail days, the testator used to come to the office at 4 o'clock. He remained in the office on the first floor for some time before he went upstairs. Hormarjee used to sit on the first floor.

Mr. Telang offered Mr. Cleveland for examination, as the counsel on the other side had suggested that he (Mr. Telang) had not been instructed that the testator was in the habit of having documents read to him, and that the point was first mentioned by the testator's younger sons.

Mr. Lang objected to Mr. Cleveland's examination.

The judge said he had power to call and examine the witness.

Mr. Henry Cleveland, in answer to the court.—My firm have been solicitors to the testator ever since 1865. I prepared some four or five wills and some half-a-dozen codicils. I received instructions from the testator direct, and sometimes through Hormusjee Master. I was once sent to Mrs. Ardasir about some repairs she wished to be done to the Poona bungalow. In the preparation of wills, the form of a will prepared by Mr. Manisty in 1863 was kept throughout, the phraseology particularly. To the best of my belief, the testator never read a will—either the draft or the engrossment—but had it read to him. I never read a draft to him, but explained to him what the alterations were. He was impatient at the legal phraseology, and called it nonsense. So far as I could form an opinion, he had an aversion to long documents or the reading of them. I used to see him in relation to other business matters. I used to draw up other documents for him, agreements, contracts, leases, &c. I did not take instructions for those documents from the testator himself. I always received instructions from Nusserwanjee in his time. I afterwards got instructions sometimes from Hormusjee Master, and from Hormarjee after Nusserwanjee left. The drafts were sent to testator's office. I often saw him about them. I should not think he read them: he had them explained to him. I last saw him, I think, on the 1st May. It was about 4 or 5 p. m. Mrs. Ardasir, Bomonjee, and one of the young ladies were in the room with him. He seemed to think that he would soon get well again; and I spoke to him in a jovial sort of way. I remained there about twenty minutes only. I told him that he was not looking so very ill. He said he had lost two stone. He told me he used to weigh fourteen stone; and when I told him I weighed a great deal more, he seemed to be greatly amused. I then asked him what he intended doing with the children. I had often previously told him he should make some of his sons farmers, and suggested sending one of them to England. He did not seem to like the idea at all. When I told him it would be a pity to make so many of his children lawyers and barristers (a laugh) he said they could come into his office.

Examined by Mr. Lang.—I prepared the will of 1877. I don't recollect sending him the engrossment for him to read. I should naturally have sent the draft to him to be left with him. I don't remember having ever sent the draft or the engrossment of any will in order that he might read it. (Is shown a letter from the testator asking for the draft of a will in order that he might quietly read it over at home.) I don't think the testator wanted to read the draft for himself. It was probably Mrs. Ardasir who got him to write the letter in order to see how she was provided for in the will.

Mr. Lang.—You see in this letter he says he has perused it.

Witness.—I don't believe it. He says he has perused it. What do you call perusing? It was physically impossible for Ardasir to have read that will. He might have looked at it. He was a very slow reader, and required to have a great deal of the language explained to him before it was at all intelligible to him. I don't think he could have read it in less than five or six hours. I remember his telling me that he could not understand the language of the document: it was oppressive to him. At his request I had the will copied in a book with lock and key.

Mr. Telang, in adressing the court on the rebutting evidence, said he was not sorry that it had been called, because it supported and corroborated the evidence for the caveator. Mr. Chalk himself said that it was the testator's habit to have his testamentary writings read out to him across the table; and that was the purport of the evidence before the court.

The judge.—He had great confidence in the applicant Hormarjee; and he would not have suspected that his instructions had not been strictly carried out.

Mr. Telang said that was the point brought out in the evidence, that the testator, having no great confidence in a stranger, examined the cash-book daily with some care; whereas, having great confidence in his son Hormarjee, he would not examine documents which had been prepared under instructions directly given to him. The testator, the evidence showed, had a constitutional dislike to reading, which was overcome under exceptional circumstance; and it was allowed to exercise its sway in cases in which he had confidence in the persons he employed for a particular purpose. Hormusjee Master admitted that the testator was very slow in reading; and assuming that the will of 1882 was left with the testator for an hour or an hour and a half on the morning of the 4th May, the court must come to the conclusion, which would be consistent with the whole of the evidence, that the testator could not have read the will and did not know its contents. Mr. Telang submitted that, upon the rebutting evidence, the court must find in favour of the caveator. Hormusjee Master also materially corroborated the case for the caveator in stating that the testator, in regard to the daily newspapers, himself read the telegrams and imports and exports, leaving the leading articles and the English correspondence to be read to him in the evening by one of his children. It would appear, then, that the testator could not overcome his constitutional dislike to reading even in reference to leading articles which were printed in large type. On all these points, corroborated as they were by the evidence called for the applicant, the learned counsel submitted that the court should find in favour of his client.

The judge remarked that he had the power, according to the English authorities, to accept a part of the will and reject a part of it; and in the event of the court deciding to take such a course, his Lordship asked Mr. Telang what course he would propose should be adopted.

Mr. Telang read the concluding para. of the caveat, praying that the provisions of the will of 1879 might be adopted in granting probate, together with the unobjectionable portions of the will of 1882.

Mr. Lang said this was the first case in which a will was sought to be upset because the testator had made a large bequest in favour of a favoured son in preference to others of his children. There were many cases, no doubt, of probate being refused by reason of the testators leaving the bulk of their property to strangers; but this case was, as far as the learned counsel could see, the first of its kind. There were cases of wills being challenged in which the person who most benefited had himself written the will; but there was no case of a document being challenged which had been prepared by a solicitor under the direct instructions of the testator, as the will in this case had been prepared. The learned counsel cited some authorities to show that where there were circumstances which threw a suspicion upon the genuineness of the will, the *onus* of proof lay upon the party who opposed the grant of the probate.

The judge remarked that the circumstances of each case must be judged of by themselves, and cited a case the decision in which was opposed to Mr. Lang's argument.

Mr. Lang, referring to the circumstances of the case, said the testator had always been jealous of the credit and reputation of his firm. He would show that the annuities were not in danger, and that notwithstanding the figures of Mr. Framjee Bharocha, there would be a little left for charity. The gift of the Coorla shares was the chief cause of the attempt to resist the will; but the learned counsel argued that the testator, having desired to retain the agency of the Coorla Mill in the hands of his firm, had no alternative but to leave the shares to the son whom he placed at the head of the firm.

The learned counsel's address was not finished at the rising of the court.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice LATHAM.)

THE AFFAIRS OF A LUNATIC.

IN the matter of Cowasjee Beramjee Lilaoovala, an alleged lunatic, a petition was presented on the 22nd ultimo by Bezonjee Cursetjee Lilaoovala and Jamsetjee Cursetjee Lilaoovala, praying that the court might appoint some proper person to take charge of Cowasjee's property. Pursuant to an order made on that day, an inquiry was held, on the 2nd instant, before his Lordship in chambers, when Dr. Nolan and Dr. Eduljee were examined as to the mental state of Cowasjee, and Mr. Muncherjee Framjee Kama as to the affairs and property of the lunatic. His Lordship made a report on the inquiry, holding that Cowasjee was a lunatic and incapable of managing his affairs.

The petition stated that the petitioners were the cousins of the lunatic, Cowasjee. The latter was seventy-four years of age, and had no other relatives nearer than the petitioners. Cowasjee was possessed of moveable property of the estimated value of between twenty and thirty thousand rupees, the whole of which property save certain ready cash was lying in his house. Mr. Muncherjee Framjee Kama, a Justice of the Peace, and a gentleman of great respectability, was induced, partly by his regard for the lunatic, as one of his oldest friends, and partly by the request of the petitioners and some other friends, to cause the bulk of the property to be sealed and secured. Cowasjee has been for some months past entirely incapable of managing himself and his own affairs. He lived alone with his servants, one of whom, named Beramjee, had great influence with him. Of late attempts had been made by his servant and his son, acting in collusion with a Parsee priest named Shapoordaroo, to remove the seals from the property of the lunatic, and a locksmith was brought on the 20th ultimo to force open the trunks and cupboards. Under the circumstances the petitioners apprehended that unless the property was at once taken charge of by some proper person appointed by the court, and a permanent committee subsequently appointed, it would be misappropriated or otherwise made away with.

On Saturday Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Ardesheer and Hormusjee, moved for the appointment of a committee on behalf of the petitioners, proposing the names of Messrs. Muncherjee Framjee Kama and Dossabhoy Bezonjee Motiwalla, an interpreter of the High Court.

The Hon'ble Mr. Budroodeen, instructed by Mr. J. C. Kama, appeared for the lunatic, and proposed the names of Messrs. K. R. Kama, C. N. Kama, Heerjee Ardesheer Dady, and Jehangeer Cursetjee.

His Lordship, through the interpreter, asked the lunatic whom he wished to appoint on the committee. The lunatic at first made an incoherent reply; but he afterwards said that he wished Mr. Muncherjee Kama to take charge of his property.

His Lordship then appointed Messrs. Muncherjee Kama and Dossabhoy Motiwalla to take charge of the lunatic's property. They were not called upon by the court to give any security. The costs of all parties to come out of the estate.

PARSEE CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT.

OCTOBER 9.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice MELVILL).

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE COOPER *vs* MANECKBAI.

THIS is a suit for dissolution of marriage, brought by the plaintiff against his wife on the ground of her adultery.

Mr. Vicajee, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Gilbert, appeared for the plaintiff, and moved before his lordship in chambers that the case, which was fixed for this day, might be adjourned until the 2nd December. Mr. Vicajee produced a certificate given by Dr. McLeod, Health Officer of Calcutta, who stated that the plaintiff had been suffering from dyspepsia, heart-disease, and other complications, and was therefore unable to come down to Bombay from Calcutta.

Mr. Hormusjee, of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, for the defendant, opposed the application on the ground that the plaintiff's evidence was not material, and that the plaintiff was simply endeavouring to obtain a postponement. The matter was much talked over in the Parsee community, and considering the nature of the charges made against the defendant, they should no longer be allowed to hang over her.

His Lordship adjourned the case until the 2nd December.

BENGAL.

NEW RAILWAYS.—The two lines of the Central Bengal Railway Company—the one from Ranaghat to Bongong, and the other from Dum-Dum to Baraset—will probably be opened to the public immediately after the Doorga Poojah holidays.—*Indian Daily News.*

A YOGEE'S IMPOSTURE.—It will be remembered that some time back attention was drawn in the columns of a contemporary to the fulfilment of a prophecy by a *yogee*, that an idol would rise from the earth encircled about the neck with snakes at Bithooria in the Jodhpore territory, on the Maharaja of Jeypore's coming into power. Bithooria is a village only a little distance from Pallee, the terminus of a short line of railway constructed at the Jodhpore Maharaja's expense, connecting Karchi, a station on the Rajputana and Malwa line, with Pallee. The *yogee* appears to have resorted to a novel and ingenious plan to carry out his prediction. He dug a hole of considerable depth which he nearly filled with gram, placed the idol on the top, just sprinkling the whole over with earth, taking care to keep the gram well soaked. The gram swelled and pushed the image up after some time. The result my be imagined. The credulous natives fully believed in the miracle and the divine origin of the idol. Tens of thousands flocked to the scene to make their offerings, and the ground had to be fenced off, some of the Maharaja's troops being despatched as a guard around. The revenue that accrued upon the small line of railway to Pallee amounted to nearly four lakhs, almost equal to the cost of its construction. Of course after the idol appeard, the *yogee* left things alone, and the grain drying or rotting, sank again, the idol vanishing. The *yogee* deserves no small credit for his 'cuteness, and no doubt made a good thing of the swindle.—*Statesman*

OBITUARY.—Mr. William Parry Davis was well known as one of the ablest officers of the Bengal Police. His career in the public service is worth noticing. When the mutiny of 1857 broke out he held a subordinate post in the establishment of the Calcutta mint, and when Lord Canning decide[illegible] upon embodying a corps of Yeomanry Cavalry, co[illegible]posed of Europeans and Eurasians, Mr. Davis [illegible] one of the first who threw up his appointme[illegible] enrolled himself as a trooper in the Ben[illegible]manry Cavalry. The good and gallant ser[illegible]dered by the regiment in those troubl[illegible] especially in Basti, is a matter of histor[illegible] by his uniform good conduct and galla[illegible] in the field rapidly rose in the servic[illegible] to a warrant officer, and ultima[illegible] officer. On the disbandment of [illegible] military services were rewarde[illegible] ment in the Bengal Police, [illegible] worked his way upwards, til[illegible] tion of District Superintend[illegible] held the appointments of [illegible] the Calcutta Police and [illegible] cutta Municipality, an[illegible] ness and local know[illegible] those combined o[illegible] more efficiently. S[illegible] trict Superintend[illegible] where, in conse[illegible] he obtained l[illegible] search of heal[illegible] worse there [illegible] two days a[illegible] of a geni[illegible] panion a[illegible]

[illegible]

to despatch a large number of coolies, brick-makers and brick-layers, for railway works in Burmah, by the B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Bancoora, which will sail to-day for Rangoon. One of the Engineers of the above railway, who went to Madura some time ago, for the purpose of collecting coolies, &c., returned this (Saturday) morning with a batch of about 100 coolies by the S. I. Railway. Arrangements are being made to forward another batch shortly by one of the coasting steamers.—*Madras Mail.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

VOLUNTEER PRIZE SHOOTING.—The Simla Volunteers this year will have a surfeit of prizes at their Autumnal Rifle Meeting next month. The Viceroy gives a prize valued at Rs. 200. The Maharajah of Bhurtpore one of Rs. 200. The members of Council one of three Rs. 300. His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab Rs. 100. The Raja of Furreedkote Rs. 200. The officers of the Government of India Rs. 200. The Commander-in-Chief Rs. 150. The Adjutant General Rs. 80. The officers of the Headquarters staff Rs. 200. The residents of Simla Rs. 120. The merchants of Simla Rs. 175 to 300. Messrs. A. M. Jacob, Rs 200; James Walker, &c., Municipality, Rs. 250.—*Indian Volunteer Gazette.*

SING, DHULEEP SINGH!

KING CETEWAYO having been authorised to begin business again on his own account, Dhuleep Singh, late of the Punjaub, begins to introduce himself to 'this great Christian Empire.' Forty years ago he also tried his infantile hand at rule, but the Khalsa soldiery were unmanageable; and so, to save his Monarchy from being a bear-garden and his th[illegible] from being cut, the one was annexed and the owner of the other sent to breed pheasants at Elveden. But it seems he is not happy. He hints, or somebody hints for him, that the representatives of 'this great Christian Empire' not only stole his kingdom, but also his 'private estates,' his plate, and his diamonds. The kingdom he is chary about claiming; for though there is little chance of his being taken at his word, an Indian prince, who has once tasted the joys of a pension paid regularly, is as backward about revisiting his native land as an Irish patriot in Saxon clover, or the London Scots who once a year pour forth libations of whisky in honour of theirs. But he would like the Koh-i-noor back, and he would like a bigger pension; and, though he does not say so in so many words, he would also like to repudiate the bargain he made when his debts were guaranteed by the Government which he now reviles. He cannot deny that he signed a paper abdicating the throne on which he could not sit, and the surrender of all that he was supposed to possess; but then he pleads infancy. This Sikh Don Carlos, in fact, declares that the treaty of which he complains was exacted from him when 'a mere child,' though, unhappily for the Squire of Elveden's logic, the compact of Bhyrowal, on which he desires to fall back, was agreed to when he was two years younger still. The ex-Maharajah had better be well advised. People are sick of Greek Committees, and Afghan Committees, and are not going to be worried by a Singh Committee. The appeal to the precedent of Cetewayo is futile. In the first place, the Zulu king was a prisoner of war, and therefore interesting. In the next place, he is much blacker than his Indian brother in misfortune, and accordingly calculated to receive from philanthropic ladies and missionary societies a sympathy which none of the Aryan race can expect. Finally—and so shrewd an agriculturist as the owner of many acres ought to know this—the Punjaub is at peace, while Zululand is in anarchy; the Indian kingdom is rich, while the African one is poor; and, above all, the vast majority of his people wish Cetewayo back again, while even Dhuleep Singh has not the hardihood to assert that any Sikh of mother born cares one copper anna whether their ex-sovereign dies, as he has lived, among the beef-eating Feringhees, whose bread he breaks.

The inflated language in which the Maharajah appeals to 'great Gladstone the Just' is charmingly Oriental—or Irish—and ought to be regarded as a genuine outburst of sentiment, did not there lie before us an interesting document, in which the grateful Dhuleep announces his intention of contesting Whitby as an 'independent candidate,' in opposition to the Ministerialist who at present represents that borough. Of course the Maharaja may have no such intentions. His idea may be to frighten 'Great Gladstone the Just' into submission; and an ex-monarch, who pleads poverty, might well fancy that by lavishing coin among the immaculate voters of the Yorkshire town he makes himself formidable. But in spite of all that, we daresay the Premier will sleep o' nights, for Dhuleep Singh, even in Parliament, would be almost as harmless a personage as he is at present out of it. However, as a General Election is not yet imminent, he 'prays God that at least one honourable, just, and noble Englishman may be forthcoming out of this Christian land of liberty and justice, to advocate my cause in parliament,' against a people whom in one sentence he styles 'despoilers,' and in the next 'generous and Christian Englishman.' There was no necessity for calling on Heaven for help in such a trifle. The Elveden mail-bag will doubtless be filled every morning with offers of assistance—on the usual terms—and unless Pat Egan is a trifle more liberal than of late, his Highness may have for henchmen his pick of half the impecunious patriots of sad-eyed Erin. If he does not object to a strident brogue, there need be no difficulty in procuring a champion, and as there is not the slightest chance of Parliament ever coming to the Maharajah's rescue against his obdurate creditors, one advocate is just as good as another to get up a count-out during the dinner-hour at the fag end of the Session. His Highness may even—if he can raise the wind—have the infelicity of owning an organ, edited solely in his interest, and enjoying as large a circulation as he chooses to indidicate. It is also quite possible—always provided the funds are forthcoming—that the impecunious heir of the Punjaub Lion may write M.P. after his name, and in the congenial company and with the disinterested assistance of the omniscient O'Donnel and the modest Callen ventilate his wrongs and afford amusement to the House at any period when an opportunity for such a pastime may be afforded him. But if the Maharajah fancies—as, with the retiring self assurance of the Anglo-Indian Prince, he evidently does—that he is to sway listening senates, and extract [illegible]st revenues from obdurate Chancellors of the Exchequer, he had far better continue to masquerade in a turban at a Court whose graciousness to him has been boundless,' breed pheasants at Elveden, or, if it please him, pigs, play the squire with his pleasant Græco-Egyptian Maharanee, and generally continue the agreeble host and sensible gentleman the world has hitherto considered him to be.

The Indian magnate with a wrong is no longer a novelty. Every Session the lobby of the House of Commons is haunted by these swarthy victims of British injustice. Their snaky eyes, their fawning manners, their inordinate self-conceit, and their Bengalee English are getting so familiar to us, that nowadays Rummun Loll would hardly be an object of interest in any drawing-room from Bloomsbury to the Marble Arch. Some of them arrive here full of hope, and remain to riot in Westbourne-terrace; others return full of venom, and abuse us in the vernacular rag which they support for our unhappiness. But few of them ever obtain anything, though they all manage to drop a great many of their rupees before they discover the vanity of human wishes. There are scores of gentlemen in London whose means of existence are as mysterious as were the Mulligan's, to whom these credulous Orientals are a godsend. They are profuse of speech, and, if in Parliament, open out to the Nawab with a wrong a rosy prospect of 'rights' to be won. They arrange for 'nights' and motions and divisions, and even procure the insertion of absurd puffs in obscure prints, the impotence of which their employers cannot be expected to know. If, perchance, an article appears in any paper on the subject dear to the Oriental's heart, the agent takes the credit of it, and debits it with a sum in his account. Every member, either out of good-nature or a desire [illegible] play the philanthropist, figures as a voter who [illegible] his price and obtained it. Even the Mrs [illegible] Hunters, who press invitations on the [illegible] prince,' little imagine that they form ite[illegible] fictitious account of expenditure on thei[illegible] half. All this the Nawab swallows. H[illegible] tal, and, as such, believes neither in [illegible] interestedness. He is sure that the [illegible] after a memorable division, appea[illegible] of certain of his supporters we[illegible] money; he is aware that his o[illegible] purse; and he is too well [illegible] draws a salary for his servic[illegible] be surprised when told tha[illegible] parties in his honour, a[illegible] paid for his vote? So [illegible] in certain quarters [illegible] Indians obtaing rea[illegible] with a wrong is [illegible] friends of Hindu[illegible] pected of finger[illegible] scattered in [illegible] Dhuleep Sin[illegible] delicacy in [illegible] hundred [illegible] Maharaj[illegible] not a f[illegible] descri[illegible] deal[illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

SALE OF JEWELLERY.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their auction room at 1 p. m., by order of Marwaree Saka Sawin & Co. and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Hoossein John Naikin—

1 Gold dora with padak, 2 gold and pearl noserings, 1 gold and pearl damni, 2 gold bangles, 1 gold hand ornament, 1 gold hansli, 4 gold fools, 1 gold and silver hand ornament, 1 showl with embroidery, 1 silk trouser, and 1 naikin's robe.

SALE of Choice and Valuable Oleographs, &c., &c., in splendid and elegant gilt frames, by the best artists, without reserve.

On TUESDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their auction room, at 1 p. m., an invoice of oleographs, &c., &c., comprising the following subjects:—In the Garden, The Flower-girl, In the Harem, Fruit-girl, Home in America, Winter in America, In the Meadow, Venus, In Disgrace, Quite as a Lamb, Dutch Coast, Cattle on the Stream, Pope Leo, Chamois Hunt, Tambourine-girl, First of April, Winning the Gloves, Interrupted Duet, Strictly Confidential, Tub Right, Female Heads, Pompii Scenes, Stag Shooting, Scene in Italy, Going to Market, Sir Walter Raleigh, Mary Queen of Scots, Young Politician, Real Jam, Sunset, Start for a Drive, Watermill, Monkey's Toilet, Haided, Just by the Road, Washing Dolly, Polly's Breakfast, Maddona and Child, The Virgin, Morning on the Ice, On the Thames, Summer and Winter, Happy Hours, Waterfall, St. Michael's Mount, On the Seashore, Going to the Horsefair, Sheep Shearing, On the Highland, Rosalind and Beatrice, Sterling Castle, Queen Victoria and Prince of Wales, and various other oleographs and lithographs representing war scenes, paper pictures, mirrors, and assorted small pictures, &c., &c., &c.

The catalogues are ready, and the paintings are now on view.

SALE ON COMMISSION.

2 Superior electro-plated single harness.
2 „ „ „ double „
1 „ close furniture single „

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 10th October, 1882.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 68 OF 1881.

KESHOW JIWANJI, KALU JIWANJI, and CHIMAN JIWANJI, all of Bombay, Hindu inhabitants, residing at Parell, outside the Fort of Bombay ....Plaintiffs.

vs.

BALAJI JIWANJI and DEWOO, daughter of JIWANJI DAMULJI, late of Bombay, deceased (minors under the age of eighteen years), by their guardian *ad litem* BUDHAJI NARAYAN PATEL and RAMABAI, widow of the said JIWANJI DAMULJI, all residing at Bhoiwada in Parell aforesaid, and SAKU, widow of VITHAL JIWANJI, deceased, and MANGU, her daughter, a minor under the age of eighteen years, by her guardian *ad litem* the said BUDHAJI NARAYAN PATEL, both residing at Parell aforesaid, and GOVIND JIWAN CHOWDRY of Bassein, Hindu inhabitant, and DAMODHAR SHRIKRISTNAJI of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, residing at Loharchawl-street, outside the Fort ....Defendants.

WHEREAS by a Decree made in the above suit on the 8th of Septemmber, 1882, it was among other things directed that the attorneys of the plaintiffs should, with the previous consent thereto of the attorneys of the sixth and seventh defendants, sell a sufficient part or sufficient parts of the premises in the plaint mentioned. Now it is hereby PROCLAIMED and NOTIFIED that on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-fifth day of October, 1882, at three o'clock in the afternoon, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., Auctioneers, will, under the instructions of Messrs. JANARDHAN and HORMASJI, plaintiffs' attorneys, under and by virtue of the said decree, dated 8th September, 1882, put up for sale on the premises by Public Auction to the highest bidder, and without reserve, the following properties:—

LOT No. I.

All that piece or parcel of Government Tocca hilly land or ground called Mongul Hill, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at Parel, in the sub-district of Mandvi, containing by admeasurement 4,818 square yards, be the same little more or less, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Tocca Nos. 25 and 2; new Nos. 14,481 and 14,115, new Survey Nos. 1-2412 and 2-2412 and registered No. 173, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the north and east by the property of Mancherji Dadabhoy, on the south by the property of Mancherji Framji Cama and Ardasir Hormasji Wadia, and on the west by the Parell Tank Road.

LOT No. II.

All that piece or parcel of Government Tocca land or ground situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at Parel village, in the subdistrict of Mandvi, containing by admeasurement 2,370 square yards, be the same little more or less, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Tocca No. 13, Collector's new No. 14127, registered No. 18, and new Survey No. 3, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the north by the Government Parel Tank, on the south by the road from Parel to Sewree, on the east by the road from Bombay to Parel, on the west by the property of Keroba Dadajee.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the court.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made to Messrs. JANARDHEN and HORMASJEE, plaintiffs' attorneys, at their office, No. 11, Oak Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned at their office No. 4, Forbes and Meadow-streets.—Dated this 9th day of October, 1882.

Messrs. Janardhen and Hormusjee, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

[illegible] 10th October, 1882.

NOTICES.

[illegible]

THE ANGLO-INDIAN [illegible] FACTURING CO., [illegible]

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIV[illegible] of Rs. 7½ per cent. has been declared for the [illegible] months ending June, 1882 (making for the whole year 17½ per cent.), and will be paid on and after the 10th October to those shareholders whose names appear on the register on 2nd October, on production of share certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 2nd to 10th October, both days inclusive.

By order of the Local Committee,
JAMES H. LATIMER,
Secretary in Bombay.

Bombay, September 30, 1882.

NOTICE.

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Poona District and Sholapur, will receive TENDERS on or before the 16th October, 1882, for the SUPPLY of about 800 c. ft. of TEAKWOOD IN SCANTLING.

Further particulars on application at the office of the Executive Engineer.

The Executive Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. S. HOWARD, C. E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, P. D. and S.

Ex. Engr's. Office P. D. & S., Poona, 6th October, 1882.

THE NEW INDIAN PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.

THE DIRECTORS of the NEW INDIAN PRESS COMPANY, Limited, hereby give Notice that 600 SHARES of the NEW ISSUE of the Company will be offered for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Registered office of the Company, 7 and 9, Church-gate-street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY next, the 11th instant, at 2 o'clock p.m. The shares will be sold in lots to suit the convenience of purchasers. A deposit of Rs. 50 in Cash per share will be required at the time of sale from the purchaser.

By order of the Directors,
GADDUM & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 9th October, 1882.

CUSTOM HOUSE FORMS.

THE COLLECTOR of CUSTOMS, Bombay has recently issued an order that Manifest and other Forms now in use in the Departments should be printed on HOWARD AND JONE'S CREAM WOVE PAPER. Mercantile firms, pass-note writers and shippers [illegible] hereby informed that the undermentioned [illegible], printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam [illegible] will be sold at the Custom House and at [illegible]-bunder. Orders for large numbers [illegible]ent to this office.

	Per Copy. Pies.	Per 100 Copies. Rs. a. p.
[illegible]E MANIFEST.		
[illegible] Triplicate, and [illegible]e.)		
[illegible] ...	5	2 0 0
[illegible] ...	3	1 0 0
[illegible] (Free		
[illegible]	3	0 14 0
[illegible]	2	0 12 0
[illegible]	½	0 8 0
[illegible]		1 2 0
[illegible]		[illegible]2 0
[illegible]		[illegible] 0
[illegible]		[illegible] 0

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL........£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52 THREADNEEDLE STREET E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.

1. Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits at rates to be obtained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, April 1, 1881.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK

OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE:—65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and

On LONDON, | On IRELAND,
„ SCOTLAND, | „ PARIS.

and also on all the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, NEW ZEALAND, and TASMANIA.

If desired, the Bank will send the Drafts direct to the party whose address is given.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT available in all parts of the world are issued for the use of Travellers.

CUSTOMERS' SECURITIES are taken charge of, Dividends collected, and Investments and Sales of all descriptions of Securities effected.

INTEREST

On Current Deposit Accounts is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

On terms which may be ascertained on application at the Bank.

All letters should be addressed, and hoondies made payable, to the AGENT, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. W. JONES,
Agent.

Bombay, 8th December, 1880.

NOTICES.

STEAM LAUNCH WANTED.

A STEAM LAUNCH WANTED.—Draught 3 feet aft. Cabin forward of engines. Must be in good trim. Send particulars, price, and drawing or photograph to ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF, Dacca and Mymensing State Railway, Darjeeling.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.

Apollo Street, Bombay.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

KEATING'S BONBONS or WORM-TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS, [illegible] perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is [illegible] adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by [illegible]

[illegible] Rupees, | THESE [illegible] the rates
[illegible] Rupees, | [illegible] (approxi-
[illegible] Rupees. | mately) for [illegible] THE

[illegible] com[illegible] forty [illegible] 5,000 [illegible] early in life [illegible] in[illegible]creases: Death [illegible] sion is effected: or Health [illegible] the life ineligible for assurance. Form[illegible]on application to Secretary, Standard Life [illegible] Bombay.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at Livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

FOR SALE, Messrs. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blastin Powder	in kegs of 25 lbs.	per keg.	
Do.	F	do.	do.
Do.	F F	do.	do.
Do.	F F F	do.	do.
Do.	F O	do.	do.
¼ lb. tins	F	in cases of 25 lbs.	per doz bl.
Do.	F F	do.	do.
Do.	F F F	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	F F	do.	do.
Do.	F F F	do	do.
Do.	A W/1 American	do.	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Cannister	do.	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo Street May 12, 1881. Sole Agents.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. X. PINTO, son and successor of the late J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both well-known Hotels, respectfully begs to inform the public that the above Hotels are now OPENED to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels, well adapted for families, for whose comforts every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS and Gymkhana, midway between the churches and the Government Offices, Library, &c., and in a breezy locality under the shed of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool.

Trusting in the experience of more than a dozen years in the management of the Hotels under his late father, he solicits that he will receive the same patronage which the public have hitherto generously shown to his late father.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain.

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.

Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian [illegible]ars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY
[illegible]ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
[illegible]o. 9, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

[illegible]RSAPARILLA.

[illegible]'s Essence or Fluid Extract of
[illegible]ICA SARSAPARILLA

[illegible]RATION RECOGNISED by the [illegible]NDERFUL PURIFIER of the

[illegible]hat those suffering from the [illegible]MATES, such as TORPID [illegible]ENUATION of BODY, [illegible]&c., will, by taking this [illegible]D JAMAICA SARSA-[illegible]ltimately a cure. It is [illegible]DAILY the system be-

[illegible]—*Lancet.*
[illegible] *Sarsaparilla."*—

[illegible]may be called [illegible]. *Martin.*
[illegible] supply of [illegible]r without [illegible]rts from

[illegible]URED [illegible]"—

NOTICES.

YARN DYED KHAKI DRILL.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited, Cawnpore, have a large stock of the above, in qualities and shades as approved for the clothing of European and Native Troops. Samples and prices furnished on application to

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Or to our Agents,
Messrs. W. WATSON & Co., Apollo-street, Bombay.

THE GAME BIRDS OF INDIA.

In 3 Vols., Royal 8vo., 144 beautiful colored plates, 980 pp. letter press.)

INTENDING PURCHASERS should remit Rs. 64-8 (giving their names and full addresses VERY clearly written) to the AGENT of the ORIENTAL BANK, Calcutta, "for credit to the GAME BIRD FUND." The work will then be promptly forwarded to them, post paid.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS and VERBAL OFFERS will be received at noon in October next at the Executive Commissariat Offices noted below, and on the dates fixed against each for CONTRACTS as specified for 1883-84, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the tenderers as may attend:—

Station	Contract	Date
Bombay	Tow, Country, under schedule No. 8A. Covering, Dammering, &c., Packages and Drawing off Porter &c. under Schedule No. 11........	On 12th Oct. 1882.
Bombay ...... Poona .... Ahmednagar . Belgaum ...... Ahmedabad .. Deesa .... Mhow .... Neemuch ...... Nusseerabad . Kurrachee..... Hyderabad ..	Country Medicines under Schedule No. 9	On 12th Oct. 1882.
	Tinning Cooking Utensils under Schedule No. 12	On 16th Oct 1882.
	Stationery and Book-binding under Schedule No. 13	On 16th Oct 1882.
	Purchase of Litter of Commissariat and Slaughter Cattle under Schedule No. 15.........	On 18th Oct. 1882.
	Shoeing Cattle under Schedule No. 17.	On 18th Oct. 1882.
Bombay .... Ahmednagar .. Belgaum ...... Ahmedabad .. Mhow .... Neemuch ...... Hyderabad ..	Beef and Mutton under Schedule No. 14.............	On 16th Oct. 1882.
Bombay .... Ahmednagar.. Deesa .... Mhow .... Neemuch ...... Kurrachee	Cattle and Sheep for Slaughter under Schedule No. 10	On 12th Oct. 1882.

Forms of tenders and schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No tender will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

The successful bidder will have to lodge a deposit of 10 per cent. on the amount of the bid for the due fulfilment of his contract, which deposit will be forfeited to Government in the event of any delay, evasion, or breach on his part to carry on or perform the terms of the Contracts.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury, and a tender not being submitted, the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

A. PHELPS, Colonel,
Commissary-General.

Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, Sept. 19, 1882.

COMMISSARIAT.

SUPPLY of SUGAR under Schedules Nos. 26 and 26 A. POTATOES and VEGETABLES under Schedule No. 27; Tea, &c., under Schedule No. 28, and PURCHASE of CATTLE and SHEEP OFFALS, &c., under Schedule No. 29; and MUTTON, PROVISIONS, &c., under Schedule No. 1 for Perim, to the Commissariat Department at Aden, for the year 1883, except for Potatoes which will be for the year 1883-84.

Tenders will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officers at Aden up to 10½ a.m., local time, and at Bombay at 1 p.m., for supplies as per Schedule Nos. 26, 26 A., 28 and 1 for Perim on 18th October, 1882, and for supplies as per Schedules Nos. 27 and 29 on 24th idem, when they will be opened and rates read in the presence of such of the tenderers as may attend.

Forms of tenders and Schedules, with further particulars can be had on application at either of the above Offices.

No tender will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury Receipt, viz. 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security on acceptance of the tender must be furnished in Cash or Government Loan Paper to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the contract.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury, and a tender not being submitted, the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

A. PHELPS, Colonel,
Commissary-General.

Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, Sept. 18, 1882.

NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS.

DESIGNS and ESTIMATES with detailed working drawings of a combined building, containing a TOWN HALL, KOTWALI, CLOCK TOWER, &c., to be erected at Multan at a cost not exceeding Rupees fifty thousand, will be received by the President, Municipal Committee, Multan, up to the 31st December next.

A premium of rupees one thousand two hundred and fifty will be awarded for the selected design, including complete estimate, specification and working drawings, such detailed design becoming the property of the Municipality.

Each competitor should affix either a crest or motto to each drawing, estimate, specification and letter forwarding the same, and also enclose a similar crest or motto with his initials, surname and address legibly written under a separate envelope duly sealed.

The general features of the design should be in harmony with the surrounding architecture, and especially with that of Rukn Alam's Tomb, which will form a back ground to the tower. A plan of the proposed site, together with a photograph of the tomb, will be furnished to intending competitors on payment of a fee of five rupees.

The building is to be double storied and should provide the accommodation noted hereafter, and as near the dimension specified as the design may permit.

LOWER STOREY—	
For Police Inspector one room........	20' by 10'
Do. another.........	11 by 10
For Deputy Inspector one room	11 by 10
Do. another	10 by 10
3 Sergeants' quarters..........................	10 by 10 each.
1 Office Room	20 by 20
1 Record Room...................................	10 by 10
1 Howalat (male)................................	24 by 10
Do. (female)	12 by 10
1 Malkhana	10 by 10
Quarters for 30 constables allowing each 150' by 10' or 75' by 20'..........	5 by 10
UPPER STOREY—	
Committee Room or Hall	65' by 25'
Committee Office Room	20 by 20
Honorary Magistrate's Court Room...	40 by 20
Do. Withdrawing Room	20 by 20
OUT OFFICES—	
4 Cook houses	14 by 10'
2 Stables	10 by 10 (or 20 by 10)

As regards the Clock Tower the following requirements are to be complied with, viz:—

I	Height from ground level to centre of dial	50'
II	Height from clock room floor to bell.......................................	20'
III	Clear fall for weight	30'
IV	Dimensions of clock room not less than..........................	8' by 8'
V	Floor of clock below centre of dial..	3'8"

N.B.—Floor must be solidly supported.

The diameter of clock dial is 5 feet and the weight of the bell 4 cwts.

E. O'BRIEN, President,
Municipal Committee.

Multan, the 19th August, 1882.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well-known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM garrisoned by two regiments and one Battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secundrabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Station an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES,

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional squa[illegible]re foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 sq[illegible]are feet will have the advantage of having their b[illegible]usiness advertisement read by thousands of Passen[illegible]gers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2. Parties advertising on six St[illegible]ations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on [illegible]welve Stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the [illegible] *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent b[illegible]y the Lessee to the curious stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminat[illegible]ing, the boards will be [illegible]rought back to Bombay at th[illegible]e expense and risk of [illegible]he Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars, apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette* O[illegible] Rampart Row, Fort.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE

Open daily from 9-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

N. B.—Their large and well-known collection of Indian views always on hand for sale.

NEW ARRIVAL.

WINES, SPIRIT, LIQUEUR, ETC.

Absinthe.
Australian Wines.
Basket of Liqueurs.
Benedictine.
Burgundies Still.
Burgundies Sparkling.
Chartreuse.
Chablis.
Champagne.
Claret.
Curacao.
Ginger Cordial.
Ginger Brandy.
Hock Sparkling
„ Still.
Holland Gin.
Hungarian Wines.
Invalid Port.
Madeira.
Marsalla.
Mosselle.
Orrange Bitter.
„ Champagne.
Rum.
Sherries.
Unsweetened Gin.
Whiskey.

BOLTON & COMPANY,

RAMPART-ROW.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. This Caution is necessary, owing to various cheap and inferior substitutes being in the Market.

FINEST and CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, for SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

INVALUABLE FOR INDIA AS AN EFFICIENT TONIC IN ALL CASES OF WEAKNESS. KEEPS GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Limited, 9, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

PROVISION BY MEANS OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE preference shown by the Assuring Public last year in selecting the Standard Life Office for Assurances amounting to upwards of £1,400,000, a sum which considerably exceeds the new business of any of the Scottish Life Offices, may probably be attributed in a great measure:—

1. To the magnitude of the Company's Funds and the select nature of the investments.
2. To the steady and unfluctuating character of its annual results.
3. To the comprehensive and liberal conditions of STANDARD POLICIES and the Company's promptitude in the payment of claims.
4. To the old established and influential connections of the Company.
5. To the strict control exercised over its expenditure and general management.

Forms of proposal and prospectuses may be obtained on application.

THOMAS LANG,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

Standard Life Office, Bombay, 18th August, 1882.

OLD VATTED GLENLIVET WHISKY

(Registered Trade Mark.)

GOLD PRIZE MEDAL, LONDON EXHIBITION, 1873.

BOTTLED in Shippers' own Bonded Stores, Edinburgh, under the supervision of H. M.'s Customs Each bottle guaranteed to contain the sixth part of an imperial gallon; each case of twelve bottles, two imperial gallons.

The above is the only registered brand of Glenlivet or Old Vatted Glenlivet Whisky being offered in India.

Traders and the Public generally are respectfully cautioned against other brands of so-called Glenlivet Whisky now being largely advertised.

The under-noted duly registered brands for sale at the godowns of—

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

BOMBAY.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Cash. Rs.		Credit. Rs.
22	... Old Vatted Glenlivet ...	23
26	... Old Vatted Glenlivet, Special Reserve ...	28

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.

GENT'S HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

				Rs. as.	
Brown Cotton Half-Hose	...	...	...from	4 12	per dozen.
Fancy coloured	do.	...	... „	5 8	„
Fancy striped	do.	(very superior)	... „	8 15	„
Plain coloured	do.	(equal to silk and wear better)	... „	10 8	„
Merino	do.	(Bismark) ...	... „	9 8	„
„	do.	(Fancy coloured)	... „	9 15	„
„	do.	(Simla) ...	... „	10 8	„
„	do.	(Grey and Drab)	... „	9 8	„
Black Silk	do.	...	... „	17 15	„
Ribbed Worsted Stockings		...	... „	2 8	per pair.

Merino and India Gauze Under Vests in great variety. Compare our qualities and prices with other establishments, and you will see that the BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR is the CHEAPEST HOUSE in India for all classes of goods.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR,

ESPLANADE CROSS-ROAD, CRAWFORD-MARKET, BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTES.

AS UNDER FOR SALE OR HIRE OR ON THE 12 MONTHS PURCHASE SYSTEM.

THE SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
Solid Mahogany. Cash Rs. 850.

THE SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
Black and Gold. Cash Rs. 1,100.

THE SYMPATHETIC CONCERT GRAND PIANOFORTE,
Solid Mahogany, Rs. 1,750.

THE CANTANTE RESONANTE SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
Solid American Walnut. Cash Rs 650.

THE SYMPATHETIC COTTAGE PIANOFORTE,
Black and Gold. Cash Rs. 650.

THE NEW DRAWING-ROOM COTTAGE PIANOFORTE,
Cash Rs. 450.

N.B.—All the above have Iron Frames, and are warranted to stand the Indian climate.

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

S. ROSE AND CO.,

10, RAMPART-ROW,
BOMBAY.

THACKER & COMPANY, LD.

BOOKS
PICTURES.
ARTISTS'
MATERIALS.
TRAVELLERS'
REQUISITES.
'XMAS CARDS.
STATIONERY.
INDIAN
PHOTOGRAPHS.
BINOCULARS.
ALBUMS.
LEATHER GOODS.

SUNDRY GOODS IN VARIETY.

THACKER AND COMPANY, LD.

OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY TOWER, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

All descriptions of Goods are supplied a Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST

will be sent post free on application, or may be obtained from KING, KING & CO., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

Desire to make it known that a "STAR" or "CROSS" is their Trade Mark, and that all Nails made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their works is also placed a card bearing their Name and Address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOS WORKS, NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

STEEL BOILERS.

DANIEL ADAMSON & CO.,
ENGINEERS AND BOILER-MAKERS,
DUKINFIELD, NEAR MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

ORIGINAL PATENTEES OF
THE ADAMSON FLANGE SEAM FLUE
Of which many thousands are now in use, and also of
BOILERS HAVING ALL RIVET HOLES DRILLED IN POSITION
AFTER PLATES ARE BENT INTO FORM.
BOILERS of all types, in STEEL or IRON,
With rivet holes drilled by special system.

DANIEL ADAMSON & Co. have, for the last TWENTY YEARS, made STEEL BOILERS A SPECIALITY and have over

1,800 STEEL BOILERS
Now working at pressures from 50 lbs. to 250 lbs. per square inch.

ENGINES of all descriptions. THE WHEELOCK AUTOMATIC EXPANSION ENGINE, Centennial Medal and Diploma, Philadelphia, 1876; Grand Prize, Paris, 1878 and First Prize, Cincinnati, 1880, in competition with the Corliss and other Automatic expansion Engines.

Established] THE ONLY OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM OF THIS NAME. [1851

ADVERTISING
AT
RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press having leased from the *GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY* and the *BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY,* the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices of Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Adertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

Advertisers can select the stations, on either line at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square will have the advantage of having his business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to THE MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay, B. Bunder.	Bhadli¶	Chindwara	Parus
Musjid „	Bhosawul Junction*‡	Satari	Dapki
Byculla	Sowda	Shapura	Akola
Chinchpoogly	Nimborah	Mirgani (for Marble Rocks)	Boregaum
Parel Station	Raver		Katipurna
Dadur	Khanapur	Nagpoor	Moortizapoor
Sion	Burhanpur	Hula Gate	Mohona
Coorla	Chandnee	Budlapoor	Koorun
Ghat-Cooper	Mandwa	Wangni	Budnaira*
Bhandoop	Dongergaum	Narel	Malker
Tannah*	Bagmar	Chinchowli	Chandoor
Deewa	Khundwa*†	Kurjut*†	Damergaum
Callian Junction*†	Jawar	Padesdari	Poolgaum
	Beerh	Khandalla	Dygaum
Titwalla	Singaji	Lanowlee*	Wurdah†
Khadawali	Harsud	Karli	Pownar
Wassind	Kirkeam	Kurkulla	Sindee
Shapoor	Bheringee	Tuliigaum	Boree
Atgaum	Hurda*	Salaivadi	Kapri
Khurdee	Timoornee	Chinchwud	Saigaon
Kussarah*	Pagdhal	Kirkee	Jehwoor
Egutpoorah*	Sewnee	Poona‡¶¶	Keim
Ghotee	Dharam Khundi	Loonee	Barsee Road*
Bailgaum		Ooroolee	Marheh
Deolalee B. Siding	Dularia	Yeoat	Unger
	Etarsee for Hoshengabad	Kheirgaum	Mohol
Nassick Rd*		Patus	Packney ‡
Kheirwadee	Rampur	Dhond†	Sholapur*
Niphar	Bagra	Borebail	Hoodgee
Lassulgaum	Semri	Decksal and Bheegwan	Kurubgam
Munmar	Sohagpore*¶		Doodneh
Nandgaum*	Paparia (for Pachmari)	Kartruz	Goodoor
Naidongree		Poomulwaree	Goolburga
Chalisgaum	Bankeri	Warrengaum	Shahabad*†‡
Kuigaum	Babai	Nargaum	Wadi
Galna	Gadawara	Khankeer	Nulwar
Pachora	Bohanee	Mulkapoor	Yedagherry
Myjee	Kureli (for Saugor)	Biswa Bridge	Sydapore Road
Mussawud		Nandoora	
Sisowlee	Nursingpore	Jullumt	Kistna
[illegible]ulgaum	Kuruk Bail	Sheagaum*	Chicksagore
			Raichore*†

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

Colaba	[illegible]oisur	Keem	Thasra
Church Gate Street	Wangaum	Palonee	Pali
	Danoo Road	Unclesur	Burehavi
Marine Line	Goolwood	Broach*	Nariad [bad
Churney Rd	Wewjee	Chumargaum	Mehmooda-
Grant Road	Sunjan	Pallej	Barareeadt
Mahaluxmee	Bheelar	Meagaum	Ahmedittee
Parell	Damaun Rd.	Kurwan	Sabu Road
Dadur	Oodwara	Mundala	Anind
Mahim	Pardee	Dubhoe	Sarolee
Bandora	Bulsar	Bhadurpore	Jackwara
Andaree	Dongree	Etola	Veerumgaum
Goregaum	Beeleemora	Baroda*	Jhond
Berewlee (Dysur)	Umulsar	Baiwa	Patree
	Nowsaree	Wassy	Kharraghora
Bhynder	Murolee	Noyd	Sabli Road
Bassein Road	Sucheen	Aaluj	Lillapore Rd
Veraur	Surat*¶	Jomret	Luctoran
Sopalla	Amrolee	Dakor	Wadw
Palghur	on[illegible]		

* Refreshment R[illegible] minutes for Refreshments † Junction for Lines.
‡ From 1[illegible] Dinner ¶¶ 40 minute for Dinner
¶¶ 30 minute[illegible]

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£4,673,299 5 1 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms, COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

15 per cent. discount is now allowed on Mills, &c.

STAMPS ON ANNUAL POLICIES paid by the Company.

Fire Premiums for 1862...........................£300,690
„ 1881...........................£883,324

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adult, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,389,907.

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1866	£1,251,277 3 1	1876	£3,492,950 1 4
1871	£2,196,972 15 8	1881	£4,673,299 5 1

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

6, Hummum-street.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LOND[illegible]
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Wareho[illegible] Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay a[illegible] the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid wi[illegible] promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

THE LONDON AND PROVINCIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000.

THE undersigned having been APPOINTED AGENTS for this Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS on Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Buildings, Warehouses, Shops, Household Furniture, Merchandise, &c., in Bombay and in the Mofussil at current rates. 15 per cent. discount is allowed on Mills, &c., and stamps on annual policies are paid by the Company.

LYON & Co.,
Agents, London and Provincial Fire Insurance Co., Ld.,
Rampart-row, Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	Rs. 10,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL.....................................	„ 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL............................	„ 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	„ 5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL...............	„ 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	„ 3,750,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The SWISS-LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.........Rs.	2,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL................ „	2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .... „	3,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS, ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ALLIANCE BRITISH & FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL—£5,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTION.

Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F. R. S., *President.*

James Alexander, Esq.	Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.
Charles George Barnett, Esq.	Thomas Masterman, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq.	Joseph Mayer Montefiore, Esq.
Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, M. P.	Sir Anthony De Rothschild Bart.
Samuel Gurney, Esq.	
James Helme, Esq.	Baron Lionel N. De Rothschild.
Richard Hoake, Esq.	
Sir Curtis M. Lampson, Bart.	Hugh Colin Smith, Esq.
Sampson Lucas, Esq.	Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.

AUDITORS.

Lord Edward Cavendish.
Right Hon. Lord Richard Grosvenor, M. P.
Francis Alfred Lucas, Esq.
N. M. De Rothschild, Esq., M. P.
Robert Lewis, *Secretary.*

FIRE RISKS

In an eligible character are accepted at minimum current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The non-participating rates of premium for European lives resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide, upon Proposals submitted, to issue Polices, and to settle Claim.

The Life Reserve Fund is over.

NINETY-FOUR LAC OF RUPEES,

which (irrespective of and in addition to the paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund), being about 30 per cent. of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies, and besides this there is the guarantee of a subscribed Capital of not less than

FIVE CRORES OF RUPEES.

coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors.

For detailed Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, &c., apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the Presidency of Bombay.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS:
996 PROPOSALS for .... Rs. 34,86,275.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
Premium ...	Rs. a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0	Rs. a. p. 33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only
14. Lapsed Policies Revived withou Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere t suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms, Reports, and Full Particulars on application.

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

HEAD OFFICE, 9, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum..............	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly..............	„ 31
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly..................	„ 16
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum..............	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 66
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly..............	„ 34
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly..................	„ 20
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY .... As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ....8 As. per Line.
Second do. ....4½ „ „
Third and succeeding......2¼ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion.......................Rs. 5 0
Second do. .... „ 2 8
Third do. .... „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions .. 0 2¼ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ....Re. 1-0.
Each succeeding line .... „ 0-8.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee,* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash.*

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India,* Rs. 14, Postage to England, Rs. 5
Price per Copy .... As. 4

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

Printed and Published by the Proprietor GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Rampart Row Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Ruede Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.